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Peking Says 30 Soviet Soldiers Wound Numerous Chinese in Border Incursion

TOKYO, May 11 (AP)—China charged today that 30 Soviet soldiers intruded four kilometers into northeast China on Tuesday, shot and wounded a number of Chinese and looted 14 others.

It was only due to the restraint of the Chinese side that the incident did not develop into an armed conflict, the official Chinese news agency said.

It said Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chan had handed a strong note of protest to Soviet Ambassador V. S. Tolstikov in Peking.

The agency said the note declared that the atrocities of the Soviet troops constituted an organized military provocation against China occurring at a time when the Chinese-Soviet boundary negotiations had just resumed. They were a serious infringement on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as a grave, calculated step to create tension on the border and vitiate relations between the two countries, the note said.

It said that a Soviet helicopter penetrated four kilometers over the Ussuri River into China's Heilongjiang province, 18 military boats intruded into Chinese waters in the same region, and 30 Soviet soldiers then landed on the Chinese bank of the river.

They chased and tried to round up Chinese inhabitants, shooting continually and wounding a number of them. Penetrating four kilometers into Chinese territory, they seized 14 Chinese inhabitants and dragged them all the way to the river bank, giving them kicks and blows. Under the repeated protests of the Chinese inhabitants, the Soviet troops finally released them, it added.

It was along the Ussuri where Chinese and Soviet troops clashed in March, 1969, over the ownership of Chongpuotao, a small island in the river. Japanese reports quoted Chinese officials as saying 86 Chinese and more than 240 Russians were killed or wounded.

In December, 1975, China released three Soviet crewmen and their helicopter, detained for 21 months after being seized in China's northwest Sinkiang province. The Russians had claimed that the helicopter was on a mercy mission but went astray and made an emergency landing because of bad weather.

Last July, a Japanese report from Peking said Chinese border militia had killed one of six armed Soviet spies who invaded Sinkiang, another of the Russians committed suicide and the rest fled back into Soviet territory.

Without giving details, the Chinese also have accused the Russians of large numbers of provocations along the long border.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev, chief Soviet negotiator in border talks with China, arrived back in Peking last month after a 14-month absence. No major progress has been reported in the talks on disputed border areas, begun more than eight years ago.

China's protest note on Tuesday's incident demanded a Soviet apology, punishment for the Russians involved and a guarantee of no future similar incidents. Otherwise the Soviet side must bear full responsibility for the consequences, it said.

As Interim Peace Step Sadat Urges Return to '67 For West Bank and Gaza

By Anthony Lewis

MIT ABUL EL-KOM, Egypt, May 11 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat suggested yesterday that the West Bank might be returned to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt as interim steps toward peace in the Middle East.

Exactly what Mr. Sadat had in mind by his suggestion was somewhat obscure, but the degree of control by Jordan and Egypt, the speed of Israeli withdrawal from the two occupied territories, and the role of their Palestinian citizens' councils, were all left open in his comments.

The proposal for a Jordanian and Egyptian role—a new idea, at least in public—was evidently designed to calm Israeli fears of a Palestinian state. But Mr. Sadat, in an interview, insisted that the Palestinians could not be ignored, that they were "the core and the crux of the problem."

"The most important thing," he said, "is that they should after five years determine their future."

Although Mr. Sadat evidently hoped to appeal to the Israeli government, analysts saw no immediate reason to believe that the suggestion would end Israel's resistance to Egypt's general approach. The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin has so far stood fast against any commitment to withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza.

New Atmosphere

Mr. Sadat, speaking on the eve of Israel's 30th-anniversary celebration, said that this anniversary would be "completely different" from those of the past because of the peace initiative he started last November.

"Every year when Israel used to celebrate," he said, "it used to be under the tension of the conflict with all its bitterness, hatred, violence." Now, he said in a reference to the 1973 Middle East war, the atmosphere has been transformed by his call to "let the October war be the last war."

But Mr. Sadat said that that desire would not be realized if Israel held to a "hard line" and did not "share in the responsibility of peace."

"If they continue asking for land, expansion and part of our sovereignty," he said, "how could the October war be the last war?"

The word "sovereignty" apparently was tied to Israel's demand that its settlements in northeast Sinai remain under Israeli control.

He was critical of Mr. Begin's recent speeches in the United States, including his statement that "our generation cannot and will not withdraw from the West Bank. Asked whether he thought a peace settlement was possible on that basis, he said: "Not at all, not at all." He added:

"When Mr. Begin says that in this generation there can't be so and so on the West Bank, it should be interpreted correctly that he doesn't want peace in this generation."

The Palestinian issue resulted in the breakdown in the peace process that Mr. Sadat initiated when he went to Jerusalem last November. He recalled Egyptian negotiators from subsequent talks because he felt that Mr. Begin was not prepared to withdraw from the West Bank.

Bank or let the Palestinians play a role in the talks.

Yesterday, he said that Mr. Begin's plan for civil self-rule by Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza, through elected councils, was really designed "to legalize the Israeli occupation." Under the self-

rule plan, Israel would retain a military presence indefinitely in the two regions for security control.

For the last several months, the United States has been trying to bridge the gap between the Israeli and Egyptian positions on the West Bank-Gaza issue. The U.S. idea is

to have Egypt and Israel settle their own problems and make a declaration of general principles in other areas.

At Aswan last January, Mr. Sadat agreed with President Carter on a formula for part of such a declaration. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Senate Passes Overseas Tax Revision Bill; Measure Sent to Conference With House

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 11 (IHT)—Legislation to completely revise the taxation of Americans abroad was passed by the Senate today and sent to conference with the House.

The measure would defer the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for income earned in 1977. It would wipe out the 1976 provisions entirely for income earned in 1978 and thereafter and replaced them with a plan developed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., which would eliminate the current income exclusion and substitute special deductions for housing, education and cost-of-living.

Senate action, which came after the bill was brought to the floor by unanimous consent, was made possible when an agreement was reached late yesterday between supporters and opponents of the measure. Supporters agreed to allow the two-year deferral of the 1976 provisions, adopted by the Senate Finance Committee in February, to be cut to one year. Opponents agreed not to introduce numerous amendments or initiate lengthy debate which would have doomed the bill, despite the fact that it was backed by a large majority of the Senate.

The problem, as it had been for over a year, was one of timing. It was generally agreed that if the measure did not go through the Senate before May 15, when labor law reform will be taken up, it would be virtually dead for the year.

The three-month battle over the Panama Canal treaties has forced the Senate to delay action on numerous issues, some of which, such

as labor law reform, Midwest plane sales and energy, still in committee, are extremely controversial and are likely to spark weeks of debate.

In addition, 1978 is an election year, which usually means an early adjournment by Congress so that members are free to campaign. This time squeeze, has forced Congress to put off many matters it considers of lesser importance unless they are almost totally noncontroversial.

As a result, small minorities can hold bills hostage to force the changes they want.

As one staffer, who played a significant role in the negotiations over the bill put it, "We have to do it by consensus" or not at all.

But even with Senate passage the bill still faces a number of problems. It must go to conference with the House Ways and Means Committee which, while it may not be

entirely hostile to the Ribicoff plan, has been extremely jealous of its prerogatives to originate substantive tax legislation.

Late last year the House passed a one-year deferral of the 1976 Tax Reform Act provisions. To this the Senate Finance Committee added the Ribicoff proposal, which is certainly substantive tax legislation. Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., has indicated recently that he would not automatically strip the bill of the Ribicoff plan but instead would adjust and modify it. However, there have been other contradictory indications from other committee members and committee staffs over just what stand the House panel might take in conference.

Once a compromise is reached by the conferees, it must be voted on by both houses before it can become law. Here again the time factor could intrude. If the compromise is reported out late in the session and especially if there are still controversial issues before the Congress, the bill would not be scheduled unless it had virtually no opposition. In this situation, a small group of even a single legislator could kill the bill either through a filibuster or through introduction of numerous amendments.

This is exactly the situation that is likely to arrive if the conferees strip the Ribicoff proposal from the bill and pass a simple deferral of the Tax Reform Act provisions.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has filed five amendments to the bill, which he would bring up if this situation obtained. In addition he has 49 other amendments waiting in the wings. These generally involve extending the Section 911 (foreign income) provisions that were in effect before the passage of the Tax Reform Act, to Americans who live in the United States who promote exports, work in mines or at hard labor and to domestic companies which promote exports or create jobs.

Given a lack of time, the threat of this type of action, could lead to the bill not even being scheduled for floor action.

Passage of the bill by the Senate also has not led to any change in the Internal Revenue Service position on extension of the June 15 filing deadline. The IRS will not grant a blanket extension, as it did last year unless Congress completes action. In addition, individual requests for extensions will be handled on a case-by-case basis with no guarantee that they will be granted.

Ceausescu to Visit China

BUCHAREST, May 11 (UPI)—President and Communist Party chief Nicolae Ceausescu will visit China in the next few days as guest of Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, the Romanian news agency Agerpres said.

Many refugees are imprisoned in police stations along the Cambodian border. From there, they will be transferred to the detention center at Buriram, a prison where they will stay indefinitely.

If they are lucky—and few who have been sent to Buriram have been so lucky—they may eventually be taken to a refugee camp for Cambodians. Nearly 15,000 Cambodians are waiting in the camps for a country to offer them asylum. Most have been waiting for three years.

When the padlock was removed yesterday from the door of the cage where the nine men were being held, and some extra food was passed in, they stared at it and did not touch it until an interpreter was called to tell them that they should. Then they ate, greedily and without talking.

When they were let out to speak with a visitor, they fled up to him one by one, bowing low and raising their hands, palms joined, in the

man known in police circles as "the traveling salesman of death."

"It would take an exceptionally cold-blooded butcher to kill a man with whom you have lived for 55 days—talking, exchanging ideas—even if the rapport was one of prisoner and jailer," a detective said.

The conservative Rome daily Il Tempo said that police were seeking 38-year-old Giustino de Vuono, whose name appears on the list of wanted Red Brigades members with the warning: "Approach with caution. Dangerous."

Police in Turin announced today that they had discovered a Red Brigades hideout which appeared from documents found there to have been the main base of the urban guerrilla group in that northern industrial city. They said that some of the attacks launched from the hideout included the killing in April of a prison guard and the fatal wounding of newspaper editor Carlo Casalegno last year.

Investigators said they were led to the hideout by a bunch of keys found in a car abandoned by the Red Brigades after the attack on the prison guard.

There appeared to be no progress. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Bank Official Is Wounded

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 11—Terrorists in Milan fired four bullets into the legs of a director of a U.S. bank today in the second Red Brigades-style shooting in the 24 hours since the discovery of former Premier Aldo Moro's body.

The police said that a man and a woman attacked Marzio Astaria, 37, director of the Milan branch of the U.S. Chemical Bank, shooting him three times in the left leg and once in the right as he walked to work.

The Front Line Organization of Communist Combatants, one of a dozen small terrorist gangs allied to the Red Brigades, claimed responsibility for the attack.

It was the second attack in Milan in 24 hours despite stepped-up security that included a special "Plan 3" to guard politicians. Yesterday, four terrorists in Milan put five bullets into the legs of a business executive, Franco Giacomazzi, 30.

In New York, the Chemical Bank chairman, Donald Platten, said: "We are shocked and distressed by the vicious and lawless assault on Marzio Astaria in Milan this morning. Such senseless acts promote no honorable cause and are contrary to all codes of civilized behavior."

Mr. Astaria, a vice president, was named general manager of Chemical Bank in Italy in March and heads the bank's Milan branch. He joined Chemical Bank in Milan in August, 1973, after nine years of banking experience in Italy.

In Rome, meanwhile, detectives theorized that Mr. Moro's kidnappers may have called in "outside killers" to execute the 61-year-old politician. They said they were particularly anxious to capture a

Carter Set Back On Bid to End Turk Arms Ban

WASHINGTON, May 11 (Reuters)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today killed the Carter administration's hopes of lifting the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey.

It voted, 8 to 4, against lifting the embargo during deliberations on a bill regulating security assistance and arms export controls.

Although the vote theoretically could be reversed before the committee completes work on the measure, the large margin against it today virtually ruled out any reversal.

The House International Relations Committee last week voted, 18 to 17, to lift the embargo, but that vote was a hollow victory for the administration because two committee members who favor continuing the embargo were absent during the vote.

U.S. and Russia To Open Talks On Arms Sales

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed for the first time to begin negotiations to limit conventional arms sales.

The two countries, in a joint communiqué issued today, said that the problem of limiting international transfers of conventional arms is urgent, and agreed to hold talks. But that was all they agreed on.

Department spokesman Hoddington Carter 3d acknowledged that both countries have in the past called for restraints on the transfer of conventional arms, a category which covers all military equipment except nuclear explosives. Nothing has come of those statements.

Refugees Would Go Anywhere Except to Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

TRAT, Thailand, May 11 (NYT)—In a cage 8 feet square and 10 feet high in the police station of this provincial capital, nine men are huddled on the bare floor.

They lean against the bars, their legs drawn up to leave a little space for one of them to stretch occasionally. They stare into the narrow space before them with dull eyes.

Most of them are young. They look old. The older ones among them look beyond age. They are stronger than they appear—they have walked for 12 days through the mountainous jungle on the Cambodian side of the Thai border and have now survived 10 days in their cage on one plate of rice a day and no exercise.

The cage is the first of many Thai detention cells that, because they are illegal aliens, they are likely to face. Like all Indo-Chinese refugees who have arrived in Thailand since Nov. 15, they are held for at least a month.

Buddhist greeting. The familiar tale of today's Cambodia slowly emerged from them: Backbreaking labor from dawn until dark, nothing provided except about three spoonfuls of thin rice gruel twice a day, separation from their wives and children except for visits once every three months and cruel punishment, usually death, for any breach of the rules.

What emerged more strongly yet was their state of mind. Their horizons appear as narrow as the view from their cage. What they expect from their future is as paltry as what they know of the past.

They were asked what they would like to do now. Sam Setha, 29, like the others a peasant from the region of Pursat, answered while the others nodded in agreement, as they did throughout nearly two hours.

"I don't care, as long as we get food and some sleep and don't have to live in Cambodia," he said. Would they like to go to another

Senate Unit's Tie Vote Approves Mideast Plane Deal

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today refused to block President Carter's proposed sale of warplanes to three Middle East nations.

The committee voted 8 to 8 on a resolution disapproving the sale. The issue is scheduled to be brought to the Senate floor next week. A tie committee vote means a

defeat for the disapproval resolution to block the sale of jets worth \$4.8 billion to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The vote was a victory for President Carter, who had changed the sales plan to increase the number of F-15 fighter-bombers to be sold to Israel in an attempt to win congressional support for the sale.

Congress can block the sale if both the House and Senate pass resolutions of disapproval. The sales go through unless Congress rejects them.

After the committee vote, a White House aide, who asked not to be identified, said: "The point is this committee did not vote out a resolution of disapproval. That's the key thing."

He predicted that the full Senate will support the sale by a margin of 12 to 15 votes. The Carter aide also said that the administration believes it will prevail in the House International Relations Committee by a two-vote majority.

Senators said that the issue still will be raised on the floor, probably on Monday.

The House International Relations panel split 8 to 8 after President Carter gave assurances that he would offer an additional 20 F-15s to Israel for delivery in 1983-1984.

In a letter to Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the committee, the President also said, "We will give sympathetic consideration to the request from Israel for additional combat aircraft" for delivery in subsequent years.

Supporting the sale were Sens. Sparkman, George McGovern, D-S.D.; John Glenn, D-Ohio; Muriel Humphrey, D-Minn.; James Pearson, R-Kan.; Charles Percy, R-Ill.; Robert Griffin, R-Mich.; and Howard Baker, Tenn.

Opposing the sale were Sens. Frank Church, D-Idaho; Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.; Dick Clark, D-Iowa; Joseph Biden, D-Del.; Paul Sarbanes, D-Md.; Clifford Case, R-N.J.; Richard Stone, D-Fla.; and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.

Original Proposal
The original Carter proposal called for selling 15 F-15s and 75 F-16s to Israel, 60 F-15s to Saudi

Samphan. He is the President, but he appears to have only a limited role in state power, which is held by Premier Pol Pot, chief of the Communist party.

The nine said they had heard the name Pol Pot but did not know who he is. They had not heard of the Communist party or any other ruling organization. They said they did not know whether or not Cambodia is at peace.

"We are not soldiers," said Sam Setha. "We work in the fields."

Ignorant of Clashes
Despite the acrimonious anti-Vietnamese charges broadcast daily by the Cambodian radio, none of the nine had heard of the extensive fighting between Cambodia and Vietnam. Nor had a Cambodian Army defector, who was imprisoned in another cage.

They said they had never before been outside their native region, neither to Phnom Penh nor to near-

Phnom Penh. Who they were asked, is the ruler of the new Cambodia? Sam Setha said he thought it was Khieu

Prin. They were asked where they had been once or twice, but that was in the days of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was ousted as chief of state more than eight years ago but remains the one figure well known to all Cambodians.

The nine were asked where Prince Sihanouk is now. They did not know. They did not know whether he is in Cambodia, or even whether he is alive. (After serving as figurehead leader of the Cambodian insurgent movement that now rules the country, the prince is said to be living in confinement in Phnom Penh.)

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Big Parade

Israel's top leaders stand at attention at a reviewing stand in Jerusalem during the military review celebrating the nation's 30th anniversary. On the stand from left to right: Maj. Gen. Moshe Levy, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, outgoing President Ephraim Katzir, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan. At the same time, an Israeli Air Force F-15 fighter-bomber flies low over the parade. Story page 2.

In a Subdued Anniversary Parade

Israel Shows Its New Tank

JERUSALEM, May 11 (UPI)—Israel rolled out its new heavy tank under a cover of its most advanced U.S.-built warplanes today in a low-key 90-minute military show that highlighted the Jewish state's 30th anniversary celebration.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin—who fought back fatigue—and members of his government and the Knesset (parliament) reviewed the nationally televised parade in Hebrew University Stadium.

All branches of the armed forces were represented at the parade, but the highlight was the armored corps' display of its new tank, the Merkava (Chariot).

The 56-ton tank, with a revolutionary front-end engine and the ability to carry 10 infantrymen, stood in a corner of the university playing field alongside one of Israel's oldest weapons, a French-built Hotchkiss tank used in the 1948 war—the first of four between Israel and the Arabs.

Heavy Armor

A distinguishing feature of the sleek Merkava, the development of which began in 1970, is armor plating so heavy that it is considered impervious. It carries 10mm cannon and a 900-horsepower U.S. engine—built by Teledyne Continental—and is estimated to cost \$700,000.

Four F-15s, the advanced interceptor proposed by the Carter administration for sale to Saudi Arabia, swept over the stadium, followed by three squadrons of Israeli-made Kfir C-2 delta-winged jets, to give spectators a glimpse of Israel's air power.

But the entire military display

was only a glimpse of Israel's military prowess. It bore no resemblance to the massive show of armed might that marched through and flew over Jerusalem during 25th anniversary celebrations in 1973, five months before the outbreak of the October war.

Mr. Begin sought a similarly im-

3 of 5 in Poll

In U.S. Oppose

Export of Arms

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Three of every five Americans oppose all arms sales abroad and the Middle East package of jet fighter sales to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt in particular, according to an Associated Press-NBC News poll.

The controversy over selling advanced aircraft to opposing sides in the Middle East confrontation appears to have increased general opposition to arms sales abroad.

The poll, taken this month, showed that 59 per cent of those asked oppose the aircraft sale proposed by President Carter and now being debated in Congress. Twenty-nine per cent are opposed and 12 per cent not sure.

The poll showed that the same share, 59 per cent, oppose arms sales to any foreign country, while 33 per cent favor arms sales and 8 per cent are unsure.

pressive parade this year. But he was turned down by the defense establishment, which viewed it too costly and time-consuming for rehearsal.

Mr. Begin, 64, canceled two appearances yesterday because of fatigue and a heat wave, but he turned out to watch the veterans of Israel's four wars parade.

It is estimated that 250,000 Israelis from all over the country will crowd the stadium at the high point of the celebrations.

About 30,000 security personnel have fanned out throughout Israel to safeguard the festivities that began yesterday night after memorial services for the nation's more than 9,000 war dead.

Broadcast Message

In an Independence Day message on radio and television, Mr. Begin appealed to the nation not to lose patience in the quest for peace with the Arabs.

"It is our duty to ensure our nation and our children true peace, and not place them—God forbid—in danger of constant injury by plotters against us," Mr. Begin said.

"This is the inseparable intertwining between our rights to the land of Israel and the needs of national security," he said, an apparent reference to his insistence on keeping the occupied West Bank in any peace settlement.

"Let us not lose patience," he said. "The difficulties are of long standing... We shall overcome."



Railroad workers from Common Market countries marched on EEC headquarters in Brussels yesterday to protest the lack of a community transport policy. A delegation of the 4,000 demonstrators handed over a resolution outlining their demands for a transport policy.

To Renew French Influence in Area

Paris Mideast Move Part of Grand Plan

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 11 (JHT)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's decision to order French troops into Lebanon represented an attempt to renew French influence in the Mid-

dle East, according to French and diplomatic sources.

Despite the difficulties this policy is encountering, it is unlikely to be reversed. French government sources say, even though Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is risking criticism at home for French casualties and UN casualties.

In Lebanon, France—whose 1,500-man contingent is the main component of the UN Truce Supervision Force—faces a dilemma. On the one hand, France does not want to serve as a screen for a prolonged Israeli occupation in south Lebanon, and so it wants to help bring about an Israeli pullout by curtailing the Palestinian guerrilla activities in south Lebanon.

On the other hand, French diplomats are reluctant to confront the Palestine Liberation Organization and undermine friendly Arab relations built up by French diplomacy.

UN Ambiguity

In this dilemma, France is handicapped by the ambiguity in UN Security Council Resolution 425 to establish a peace-keeping force in south Lebanon. Two conflicting interpretations exist of the U.S.-drafted resolution. The text calls for Israel to withdraw "forthwith" its troops from Lebanon and also charges the UN force with helping Lebanon restore its "effective authority." This latter phrase, diplomatic sources say, was changed at the last minute, dropping direct orders to the UN force to oppose Palestinian guerrillas.

As a result, Israel and its supporters expect the UN to curb guerrilla infiltration while the UN command now appears less confident about the force's authority or ability to do so. French newspapers report that French paratroopers have received UN instructions to adopt a lower profile, for instance, by ceasing operations such as night patrols or raids to uncover guerrilla arms caches behind UN lines.

Despite the lack of clarity in the UN role, Western diplomats are eager to avoid returning to the Security Council for clearer instructions. A new debate probably would founder on objections from the Soviet Union, which would be influenced by Arab delegates pointing to previous UN resolutions endorsing the Palestinians' right to struggle for their rights by any means at their disposal.

Probable Reoccupation

Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud explained today that restoring Lebanese authority was going to take a long time—in fact, until the shattered Lebanese Army could be rebuilt. Meantime, he said, "it could well be in the interest of the Palestinians to cooperate with the UN forces because a failure of the UN in its mission would lead to the withdrawal of UN forces and the probable reoccupation of the area by Israel." In other words, French strategists are hoping that the tricky passage can be negotiated by diplomacy, not force.

A failure of the UN mission would also be a blow to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. At home, it would stiffen criticism both from the Socialist opposition and from his Gaullist allies, who he committed French troops hastily and— it is an open secret in Paris—with scant encouragement from the Foreign Ministry or the French Embassy in Beirut.

In a wider perspective, France—which is taking part in a UN Security Council force for the first time since the Congo operation in 1960—has strong motives for wanting success. Specifically, French sources say that this operation could be the prototype for similar UN peace-keeping efforts on Israel's borders in the future. French performance in the buffer zone being created in Lebanon between the PLO and Israel appears intended to demonstrate French capability to take part in any similar security zones that eventually would form part of an overall Arab-Israeli settlement, these sources say.

Long-Term Presence

France, a permanent Security Council member, could play a major role in any such Arab-Israeli security guarantees, thus securing a long-term French presence in the Middle East.

France's chances of playing a central role in any Mideast security arrangements hinge, however, not

only on France's military muscle but on its credibility and acceptability to both Israelis and Arabs.

French-Israeli relations have steadily declined since 1967, perhaps hitting bottom when France's foreign minister became the first major Western diplomat to meet with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. However, even the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle, an early critic of what he described as Israeli expansionism, maintained that France would be ready to take some responsibility in any final system of security guarantees. A French role would be welcomed by the United States, diplomats say.

Convinced that enduring French influence in the Middle East depends on France's ability to be present on the ground there, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also intervened in the Lebanese crisis in keeping with his policy, already displayed in African states such as Chad, Mauritania and the Congo, of French readiness to come to the defense of moderate friendly governments with past links to France.

Softer on Israel

An important factor in the French role in south Lebanon appears to be Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's desire to mend fences with Israel. A restoration of Israeli confidence in France would be indispensable to a French role on Israel's border. Domestically, French government statements have reflected a noticeably softer tone on Israel since the months before the recent elections.

The French of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has a lot riding on the UN force in Lebanon, and many diplomats here worry that the venture could come to grief in new Israeli-Palestinian violence. Unhappy about Israel's slowness in withdrawing behind its borders, French diplomats appear even more worried that the PLO, feeling political pressures on it in Lebanon as a whole, may lose its initial desire to cooperate with the UN mission.

Change of Positions

BEIRUT, May 11 (UPI)—French UN troops have pulled out of their embattled positions north of the guerrilla-controlled port of Tyre in southwest Lebanon, handing over the posts to Senegalese UN forces.

The redeployment and strengthening of some positions was an attempt to head off a repeat of last week's clash between the French and Palestinian guerrillas.

The redeployment coincided with negotiations between Norwegian UN troops and Palestinians in the southeast, the scene of a clash Tuesday. UN sources said that the talks appeared to have gone well.

A Norwegian soldier was wounded in that fighting. This brought UN casualties to 10 dead and 14 wounded.

Most of the deaths were from mine explosions, although three UN soldiers—two Frenchmen and a Senegalese—were killed in fighting with guerrillas May 3 near Tyre.

French soldiers handed over their positions north of Tyre—the area of greatest friction with the guerrillas—to the Senegalese. The French took over Senegalese positions to the east and south of the port town.

Residents said that the French also mounted a new outpost near the Mediterranean coast south of Tyre, overlooking the heavily armed Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidiyah.

"We are in a beautiful spot," quipped a French major. "I think we're going to have a nice seaside vacation."

Western diplomats feared that the vacation might not last long and that Palestinian guerrillas might again challenge UN forces if they do not make good on what the Palestinians see as the UN's main job—ensuring a speedy Israeli withdrawal from the south.

Fueling tension around Tyre was the fact that Israel did not occupy that area during its invasion. The Palestinians have said that the UN troops belong only in positions vacated by the Israelis.

Gromyko in East Berlin

BONN, May 11 (UPI)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived in East Berlin today for talks with East German leaders.

Due to Open May 20

Japanese to Make Airport An Impregnable Fortress

TOKYO, May 11 (Reuters)—Japanese officials today announced plans to make Tokyo's new international airport a virtually impregnable fortress with armored cars and barricades backed by thousands of police.

The government has pledged that the \$2.6-billion Narita Airport will finally open May 20, despite threats from leftist extremists to wage an unlimited guerrilla war to have prevent the airport's opening.

About 14,000 policemen, some armed with pistols and rifles, will guard the airport next week; most entry gates will have barbed-wire barricades flanked by water cannon and armored cars, the airport authority said.

About 3,000 police guarded the airport today as workmen added final touches to make it possibly the world's most secure airport.

Fencing, Steel Plates

More than 3-billion yen (\$13 million) is being spent of double fencing and slaking steel plates into the ground around the perimeter to prevent the extremists burrowing their way in.

Airport opponents supporting local farmers at Narita, 60 kilometers from Tokyo, have threatened to step up their offensive as of next Thursday.

The opening has been postponed more than 10 times since 1972. The last scheduled date, March 30, was put back after the extremists seized the control tower and smashed vital equipment. They reached the control tower during a raid launched from a sewer inside the airport.

At least five persons have been killed and more than 8,500 injured in fighting between police and extremists backed by farmers since 1966, when the building started.

Tomorrow, the Diet is expected to approve a special bill allowing authorities to remove huts near the airport that have been used by the extremists as bases for attack.

Accord Rebuffed

Transport Minister Kenji Funkaoka yesterday said the leader of the Anti-Airport League in an effort to obtain agreement on opening Narita. But his appeal was rebuffed.

In a related development, the

Narita chapter of the National Railways Locomotive Union, which supports the local farmers, has threatened to strike for a week and hold up rail shipments of aviation fuel.

At present, the airport has only enough fuel in store for 10 days, airport officials said.

The first routine flight to Narita is scheduled to land on May 21. For about 10 days, only passengers and those accompanying disabled travelers will be allowed into the airport.

Cambodian Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

or towns. This was true even of the four among them who had served in the army of the former government during the war.

Asked whether officials had ever come to visit their commune, Sam Setha replied: "The only time they came was to execute people."

These officials were soldiers, they said, and executions took place two or three times a month, usually for attempts to escape. (Four of their group were killed by a patrol five days after their escape began.)

Speeches From Loudspeaker
The nine men got the only information they got in Cambodia came from a loudspeaker near their huts. They heard speeches telling them to work hard in the fields. Sometimes there were songs with the same message.

The defecting soldier, Choun Sakhoon, 23, said he had been drafted against his will and had never come anything in his year in the army but till fields.

The 10 Cambodians are likely to remain in their cages for a month or two more, guarded by policemen who treat them with indifference or laugh at them.

Dayan in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, May 11 (AP)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Sweden.

Tie Vote in Senate Unit Backs Mideast Plane Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

Arabia and 50 less advanced F-3Es to Egypt. Selling Israel the 20 extra F-15s would bring the Israeli and Saudi Arabian F-15 fleets to 60 each.

Before the vote, Sen. Church called on the committee to disapprove the sale to avoid disrupting "fragile" chances for peace in the Middle East.

Sen. Church said that while the administration had made "a bona fide effort" at compromise, many committee members consider the compromise to be "insufficient."

Sen. McGovern said that rejecting the sales will be seen as a rebuff to Saudi Arabia and decrease the possibility of Saudi cooperation in arranging peace negotiations.

Saudis to France

Sen. McGovern also argued that rejection of the sales will send the Saudis to France to purchase Mirage jet fighters under terms that pose no restrictions on where the planes are based or whether they can be transferred to other nations.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., said that the extra planes for Israel increase the chances for Senate approval of the package, but added that he thinks the sale would have survived even without the addition.

"I think it has a better chance," Sen. Byrd said. "I don't think it would have gone down without that. I think the votes are there in the Senate."

He said that if the Foreign Relations Committee rejects the package, it could be brought on a special motion to the Senate floor for a vote at any time.

Although administration officials described Mr. Carter's compromise as his last, some senators, including Sen. Javits, said they hope more concessions are forthcoming.

He said that he believes the administration should adjust the sales totals to match estimates of defense

needs originally issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

That would mean adding 75 F-16s to the Israeli sale and subtracting 20 F-15s from the planes to be sold to Saudi Arabia.

Key House opponents of the Carter deal also said that the compromise offer is insufficient to allay their fears of a possible Saudi threat to Israeli security.

But Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said that the real issue is that the proposal arouses so many emotions that few members want to go on record as voting on it.

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the Republican leader, had been a principal negotiator in the process that saw the Carter compromise become a reality after it was suggested by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"I think the last thing we need in the Senate right now is a 'knock-down, drag-out fight on this subject and I think there ought to be a way to avoid it,'" Sen. Baker said.

But he said that he sees nothing that might serve as the basis of an acceptable compromise and consequently is stepping aside as a negotiator. "I tried to be a peacemaker and failed," Sen. Baker said.

Vesco Reported

In Bahamas on

75-Day Permit

NASSAU, Bahamas, May 11 (Reuters)—Fugitive U.S. financier Robert Vesco arrived in the Bahamas last week and was given a 75-day residence permit, a senior government official said yesterday.

Arthur Barnett, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Home Affairs, said that Mr. Vesco arrived in Nassau, at the southern end of the Bahamas, aboard a private aircraft on April 30. He added that he did not know where Mr. Vesco was. His wife and daughter arrived here on Sunday.

Mr. Vesco is wanted in the United States on indictments for fraud and illegal political payments. He has lived in Costa Rica since 1972 when Investors Overseas Services collapsed. He fled the United States to avoid charges concerning the alleged theft of about \$244 million from IOS. He also was indicted for making a \$200,000 contribution to Richard Nixon's presidential campaign.

Hua Back in China

After Trip to Korea

HONG KONG, May 11 (UPI)—Chinese Communist party Chairman Hua Guo-feng returned to Peking from North Korea today, ending his first trip abroad since he took over from the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Hua's special train was greeted by Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping, both party vice-chairmen, and other government officials, according to the official news agency, monitored in Hong Kong.

Plane Hijacker In Colombia

BOGOTA, May 11 (AP)—A man with a hand grenade took control of a Colombia airliner with 119 persons aboard today and demanded that it fly to the Caribbean island of Aruba or to Central America, Bogota airport officials reported.

They said that the Avianca Boeing 727, carrying 113 passengers and a crew of six, was on the central landing strip of Palmaseca airport at Cali, 200 miles southwest of here.

The hijacker had stormed into the plane's cockpit wielding the grenade, the airport officials said. It was not known immediately whether the plane was commandeered in the air or on the ground.





REUNITED—Alexander Skopas, left, is greeted by son Edward and daughter-in-law Diane at Kennedy Airport on his arrival in New York after getting permission from Soviet authorities to emigrate. The 80-year-old Lithuanian became separated from his wife, who now lives in Chicago, and several children during World War II. They later moved to the United States.

Turkey Is Lowest in OECD Survey

Swedes, Swiss Top U.S. Per Capita Wages

By Don Cook

PARIS, May 11—The Swedish and the Swiss now average considerably higher annual per capita earnings than the people of the United States, and the Norwegians and Danes are not far behind.

The latest compilation of statistical comparisons by the 24-nation Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said that the Swedes, despite all their recent economic troubles, have by far the highest per capita income in the world — \$9,030 per year per person. Switzerland is next with \$ 8,870 and the United States is now third with \$7,910. Then comes Norway with \$7,770 and Denmark with \$7,590.

The OECD — comprising the world's major non-Communist industrialized nations — lists Turkey at the bottom with a per capita income of \$1,000 a year. Moving up the ladder from the bottom are Portugal, \$1,630; Greece, \$2,400; Ireland, \$2,510; and Spain, \$2,890.

Luxembourg has the highest percentage of its population engaged in industry of any OECD country — 46.3 per cent. And it has the lowest unemployment, 0.1 per cent. Portugal, with its influx of citizens returning from the former African colonies, has by far the highest unemployment rate among the 24 nations, 11.4 per cent.

West Germany has the lowest

birth rate among the world's industrialized nations — 9.8 births per 1,000 population. That compares with a 32.3 births per 1,000 in Turkey, 14.7 in the United States, 12.1 in Britain, 13.6 in France, 16.4 in Japan and 14.4 in Italy. The German birth rate is now barely enough to sustain a population of

61.5 million at a stable level, and the country may already be moving into a population decline.

On the other hand, West Germany, held by far the largest total official reserves of dollars and gold at the end of last year — \$39.7 billion, compared to \$23.2 billion for Japan, \$21 billion for Britain and

Watershed Decision by U.S. May Turn Crane Into Roadblock

OMAHA, May 11 (UPI)—The whooping crane is already an endangered species. But an action by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may earn it another designation from some backers of federally supported utility and irrigation projects in Nebraska: Pest.

The service has named the Big Bend area of the Platte River in south-central Nebraska as one of nine areas in seven states that are "critical" to the crane's survival.

Project officials who want approval to withdraw large amounts of Platte River water will shortly have to convince the service that their plans will not have an adverse effect on the habitat of the rare bird.

The "critical area" designation, soon to be published in the Federal Register, will make it more difficult to build utility and irrigation projects that use government money, a spokesman said yesterday.

Only 77 whoopers are known to exist in the wild, and 71 of them belong to the flock that usually passes through Nebraska on the Canadian-Texas migratory route.

The bird is five feet tall, with seven-foot wings tipped in black. The rest of it is white, except for the head which has a reddish top, yellow eyes and what look like black sideburns.

Running Out of Dams in U.S.

Army Engineers Find Overseas Market

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The Army Corps of Engineers, left with a reduced workload by the administration's curtailment of dam building, is finding a fertile market for its expertise overseas — especially among the rich but underdeveloped oil-producing nations.

"We have been reacting to requests. We haven't been beating the drums [for overseas work]," said Maj. Gen. Drake Wilson, deputy director of the corps' civil works projects.

But he conceded in a telephone interview yesterday that new interest has developed in the overseas contracts, which next year may outstrip the corps' U.S. civil works projects and could total \$2 billion in Saudi Arabia alone.

Gen. Wilson said, "The White House has encouraged us to look for work to do elsewhere" since

President Carter began his campaign to curtail construction of new dams and other irrigation and water projects in the United States.

Many of the underdeveloped na-

Missing Lane Picture Returned to the FBI

BOSTON, May 11 (UPI)—A \$100,000 painting by the 19th-century American artist, Fitz Hugh Lane, that disappeared from a delivery truck two weeks ago, has been returned to the FBI.

The seascape, entitled "Brace's Rock," was brought to the FBI's Boston office "by an individual who identified himself to the FBI, but wished his identity to remain confidential," an agent said. The man received a small reward. The work will be returned shortly to its New York City owners.

Midwest Mass Murderer Resists Subliminal Message to Give Up

CHICAGO, May 11 (UPI)—A controversial and previously banned mind-control technique — the subliminal message — was used by a television station during recent newscasts in an attempt to communicate with a suspected mass murderer, the Chicago Sun-Times reported today.

The station was in the Midwest, but neither it nor its location have been named because the murder suspect remains at large.

"Contact the chief" was the message. During two newscasts concerning the murders, two or three frames of film containing the message were interspersed among frames about the murders, a news executive at the station told the Sun-Times.

A subliminal message appears on the screen for only a fraction of a second — too briefly to be perceived by the eye but long enough to implant a suggestion in the mind of the viewer.

"We tried to play a game," said the police chief. "We tried to get him to respond to us in a positive communication, rather than to murder again."

Nevertheless, the suspect did not contact police. David Landis, in charge of the Broadcast Facilities Division of the Federal Communications Commission, said he did not know of the technique ever before being used in a news program.

Martin Levy, assistant chief of the broadcast bureau of the FCC, said he had granted the station emergency authorization to violate an FCC policy against the insertion of subliminal messages.

The FCC has characterized the use of subliminal messages as "contrary to the public interest" and "clearly intended to be deceptive."

The National Association of Broadcasters, an industry organization, instituted a ban on subliminal messages in 1958. Levy said FCC opposition to the use of subliminal messages remained but he said he granted the emergency request because it was "a unique kind of situation."

Allegedly Sold Places in Freshman Class

Admission Probed at N.Y. Medical School

By Richard D. Lyons

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT)—Federal and local officials have begun separate investigations into allegations by doctors formerly on the staff of the New York Medical College that places in the institution's freshman classes have been sold for as much as \$100,000 each.

The investigations are under way by officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, and the office of Carl Vergari, the district attorney of Westchester County, where the college is located.

The federal investigation also will include seven other medical schools in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois and California which have also been accused of basing admission on factors other than grades.

Such charges come at a time of increasing scrutiny of the admissions practices of graduate schools. This stems in part from the conviction of two Philadelphia politicians, who were charged with accepting bribes to obtain admissions, and a lawsuit in Chicago that charged that a medical school there had collected more than \$10 million from the parents of incoming freshmen in four years.

Charges Denied

Officials of New York Medical College said that the charges were

false and that they stemmed from a power struggle within the institution in which dissident doctors had sought to prevent it from moving out of New York City.

The allegations include complaints that up to eight members of each incoming freshman class of 180 in recent years have been admitted for reasons other than their academic standing.

"Extortion is a good word for it," said Dr. Vivien Boniuk, one of a group of physicians who have complained about practices at the college.

Dr. Boniuk, who served for two years on the college's admissions committee, said that she had become aware that six to eight places each year had been set aside for "administrative admissions."

"Other members of the admissions committee sought repeatedly to find out the basis on which this

group of applications was admitted, but we were denied access to the record," she said.

Called Disgusting

"I never personally saw money change hands to influence an admission, but we all knew what was going on," she said, adding that she considered the practice "disgusting because less qualified students were gaining admission."

Other physicians at the college who have made the same allegations include Dr. Miles Galin and Dr. Kenneth Barasch. Recently the group retained former New York Mayor John Lindsay, a lawyer now in private practice, to press its case of misconduct before the state's attorney general, Louis Lefkowitz. The charges include reports of payoffs to former officials of the medical school that range from \$1,500 to \$100,000.

Dr. Thomas Cottrell, an associate dean at New York Medical College and formerly in charge of admissions, denied that the institution had ever taken either unqualified applicants or students in whose name contributions had been made to the school.

Dr. Cottrell said that students

were admitted for a variety of reasons and that even those with grades of C or D in some courses might have been admitted if they were considered outstanding in other areas, such as motivation and desire to become a physician.

56 Hurt in Louisiana By Chlorine Cloud

GEISMAR, La., May 11 (AP)—Potentially lethal chlorine erupted from a pipe at a chemical plant, forming a cloud that drifted over an industrial area near here and sent 56 workers to a hospital. A hospital spokesman said last night that most of the workers were suffering from moderate chlorine inhalation, but that seven were seriously ill.

Ex-Executives Seen Behind Ford Lawsuit

DETROIT, May 11 (UPI)—Attorneys for the firm that filed a \$50-million lawsuit against Ford Motor Co. board chairman Henry Ford II, accusing him of wasting company money and taking a \$750,000 kickback, reportedly said that the prime allegations were made by former company executives who were "fired and humiliated" by Mr. Ford.

Attorneys of the New York law firm of Saxe, Bacon & Bolan, which filed the suit against Mr. Ford two weeks ago, said that the information in the suit came from at least five former executives, who were "in positions to know about company finances and contracts," according to a story in the Detroit Free Press today. They did not name the Ford executives.

The allegations have prompted inquiries from the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service into the company's financial operations. Mr. Ford last week denounced the allegations.

The suit alleges that Mr. Ford took a \$750,000 kickback from Canteen Corp. for an exclusive vending contract with Ford Motor Co.; that the company improperly paid for and furnished Mr. Ford's personal residences in New York and England; that Mr. Ford gave exclusive contracts to family members to furnish and decorate corporate offices; that Mr. Ford was overpaid and had total control over the company's board of directors.

Illinois Senate Acts Against Nazi March Plan

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11 (AP)—Two measures aimed at blocking a march by neo-Nazis next month in the Chicago suburb of Skokie were overwhelmingly approved yesterday by the Illinois Senate.

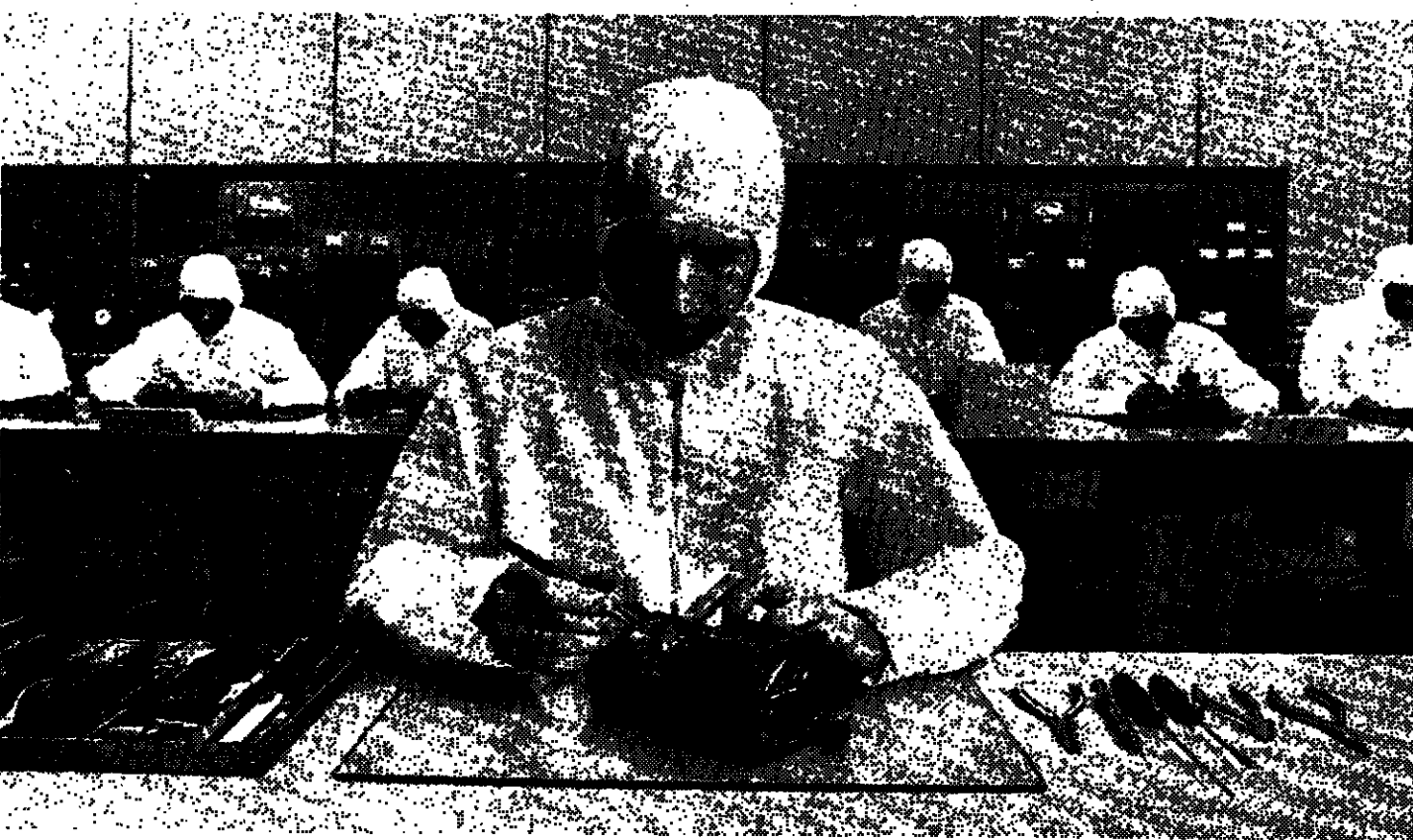
"The issue here is whether or not people have the right to live with human dignity," said State Sen. Howard Carroll, sponsor of one of the bills. "Race-baiting and hate-mongering have no place on the streets of our society."

Carroll's "group-defamation bill" would bar public demonstrations that defame groups' racial or religious characteristics or that could lead to riots.

A similar measure, sponsored by Sen. John Nimrod, would also bar public demonstrations by groups that were organized to use physical force for political ends.

A small band of neo-Nazis plans to march in Skokie on June 25, and local officials have warned that it is inevitable that there will be bloodshed between the marchers and the thousands of Holocaust victims living in the suburb.

Meticulous mechanics? Yes. But did you know that when KLM services an aircraft, cleanliness is almost a religion?



Example: In the KLM "clean room" as a technician services part of a 747's flight guidance system, giant filters eliminate dust particles smaller than a micron!

Among experienced travelers, the word "clean" is virtually synonymous with "Dutch." Small wonder, then, that very few other airlines have created a regimen of maintenance as demanding as that of KLM.

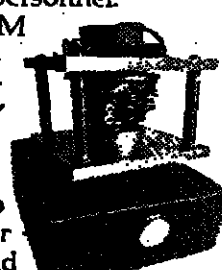
Take our "clean room" laboratories. There, even routine maintenance on one of the three flight guidance systems in every KLM 747 is carried out under conditions more associated with medicine than with airlines.

But a healthy regard for cleanliness is only one facet of a meticulous attention to detail characteristic of Dutch people. And KLM people.

One example springs to mind. Aircraft manufacturers suggest their own procedures for the training of airline maintenance personnel. But, being thoroughly Dutch, KLM has developed its own rigorous maintenance training. Year round. For everything from "line maintenance" between flights to the disassembly and overhaul of engines.

How well do we do it? Suffice to say that we do it so well that 14 other airlines entrust the maintenance and overhaul of their aircraft to us.

A fact that should go a long way toward recommending KLM to you.



KLM

The reliable airline of Holland

House Trims U.S. Tax Cut In Its Budget

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The House of Representatives narrowly adopted a tentative federal budget yesterday night that calls for \$500.9 billion in spending, a deficit of \$57.9 billion and a smaller tax cut than President Carter recommended.

The vote was 201 to 197. The House fiscal plan for the budget year beginning Oct. 1 makes room for a net tax reduction of \$19.4 billion.

Mr. Carter has proposed a package of income tax reductions of \$24 billion.

Republicans, who had fought for a substitute budget with lower spending and a bigger tax cut, denounced the outcome.

The House resolution now must be reconciled with one already adopted by the Senate, which calls for \$2 billion less spending and a deficit \$2.3 billion smaller.

The tax cut proposed in both the House and Senate resolutions is the same, but the Senate version would start the reduction next Jan. 1, three months later than the House proposed.

Compared with Mr. Carter's proposals, updated as of May 8, the House resolution calls for \$1.5 billion more spending and a deficit that is \$1.7 billion smaller.

NOTICE:

Dr. Arthur Janov, author of "The Primal Scream," is pleased to announce that the Primal Institute is conducting interviews in Europe for prospective patients. For information and/or application contact:

THE PRIMAL INSTITUTE

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Keeping Secrets Secret

John Stockwell, for 12 years a Central Intelligence Agency operative, says in his new book (and on CBS's "60 Minutes") that the CIA bungled its 1975 Angolan operation and misled Congress about it. The CIA director of that period, William Colby, who's also got a book coming out, and others deny the several charges. Who's right?

Allegations of bungling about an operation that failed anyway, when Congress pulled the plug, aren't surprising. Allegations of deceiving Congress on some details, while "muzzling" it by informing it confidentially of others, are more intriguing. But who knows? A conclusive answer would probably require a wider perspective than an ex-operator's, and a more unparaphrased critique than an ex-director's. The Senate Intelligence Committee is investigating — secretly. The CIA books roll on.

What interests us more today is the way Mr. Stockwell entered the fray. Twelve years' exposure to CIA "corruption and mismanagement," he explains, led him to break the secrecy oath he'd signed "as a young person" and to divulge secrets. If the CIA had "kept its act so clean that it was totally above reproach," it would not have had to be "kept honest by ... public exposure." Courageous whistle-blower? Self-indulgent security violator? We lack the basis to judge Mr. Stockwell's psychology and character. But we are troubled by his procedure. He signed an oath, accepted one covert assignment after another, and broke a trust. One does not

have to claim that the secrets he divulges are of the utmost significance to question the successive examples of individual whistleblowing, some years after the fact, when the CIA has already been put through the wringer, when many reforms have already been instituted and others are being proposed, and when it is far too late, in any case, to influence the events being disclosed.

The CIA is testing, in the Nepp case, whether the courts will uphold the agency's secrecy oath, which requires employees to clear manuscripts prior to publication. Regardless, we don't much like oaths as enforcers. They are not statutes, after all, but merely conditions of employment. Anyway, the CIA oath goes too far: It lets CIA pass on all material gathered during employment, whether or not it's classified or important, whether or not disclosure would help the country or hurt the agency.

Much better, we think, is William Colby's proposal to end all existing restraints in favor of a simple new law. It would punish an employee's disclosure of intelligence sources and methods "vulnerable to termination or frustration by a foreign power if disclosed." There would be no agency censorship, no prior restraint, no injunctions, no bar on whistleblowing, no wholesale muzzling. The idea of the law would be to keep an irreducible minimum of legitimate secrets secret. On that ground and perhaps only on that ground, practically everyone could stand.

WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Oil Potential

American oilmen are on the way toward "rediscovering" all the major oilfields of the nation. The technological means is at hand to double the present reserves of North America.

The potential is staggering and so is the fact that the biggest hindrance in bringing this about is our government.

Like shale oil, coal-derived oil and other projects with the potential to ease the nation's petroleum shortages, nothing significant will happen in the enhanced oil recovery program until the impasse over regulated prices is faced. Oilmen have to be assured that oil so produced can be sold at prices based on costs, not bureaucratic whim.

Short of that, it is entirely possible the great American industrial machine will grind to a halt while literally floating on an ocean of hard-to-recover oil.

Tulsa (Okla.) World

White House Staff

President Carter, the same fellow who keeps badgering us about our inflationary lifestyles, is pushing for an expansion of his White House staff — and if Congress goes along with his request, it's going to mean the taxpayers will foot the bill again.

Carter, you may remember, came into the White House after promising the voters he would, unlike the spendthrift Republicans, cut back on the staff, which he told us repeatedly was unwieldy and, above all, unnecessary.

It didn't take him long to forget his promise. Already the White House staff is equal in size to that of previous presidents, and now Carter wants it doubled.

That's right — doubled! Carter wants a

International Opinion

Aldo Moro

Aldo Moro's murder after an ordeal of almost eight weeks demonstrates that for the time being the terrorists of the left have failed to bring Italian democracy to its knees.

In 1922 the king gave way to fascist blackmail, but this time the country's leaders did not yield. They have upheld the democratic law that there can be no negotiation with criminals.

An interesting point is that the whole crisis period saw no single outbreak of right-wing counterterrorism, which means that the Red Brigades failed in another of their objectives, the provocation of a situation approaching civil war.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Italian working people ... repudiated in massive demonstrations the barbaric terrorism of the Red Brigades. The Morning Star expresses its total solidarity with the stand they have taken. Italy is on the verge of dramatic political developments which could

bring together in a broad alliance the Christian Democrats, Communists, Socialists and the mass democratic movement. Such a new alignment of forces would have the power and the authority to tackle the fundamental economic and social problems facing Italy ...

The idea behind the Red Brigades attack appears to be that they will eventually provoke a fascist coup and that this will galvanize the Italian people into militant action for socialism ... A fascist coup would be a monstrous defeat for the Italian working class ... It would take years to recover from. Socialism is not born out of a spontaneous reaction to such defeats. It comes out of a long process of struggle in which millions are involved.

Democracy, not fascism, provides the best terrain for such a struggle. It is ridiculous to assert otherwise ... The Italian working people ... in this grave hour ... need and have every right to expect the support of the working people of our country and the rest of Europe. Their fight is ours.

Morning Star (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

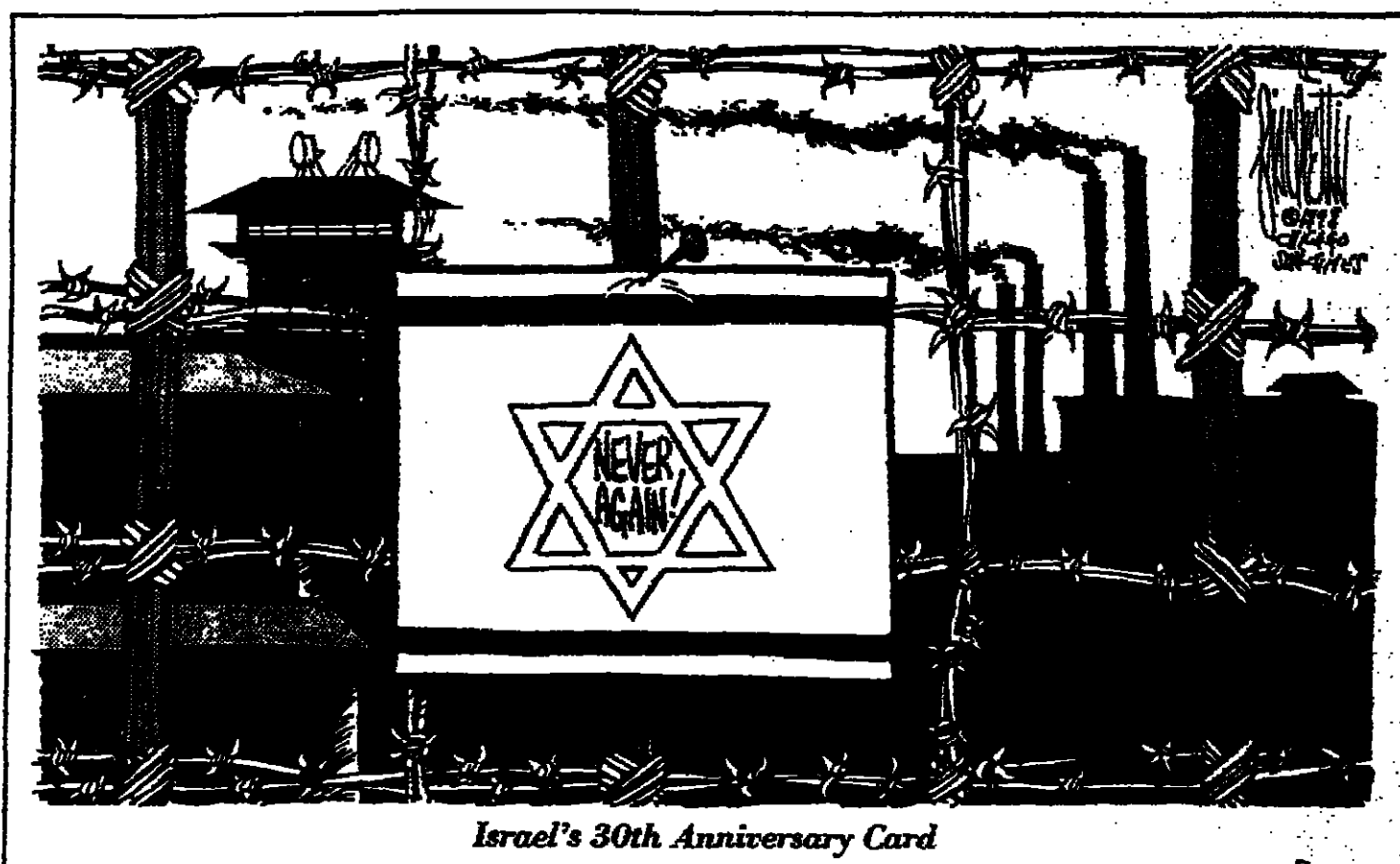
May 12, 1903

NEW YORK—A new fad is taking hold in the U.S. It is the slow but steady adoption of a euphonious and expressive word to denote United States citizenship, namely, "USONA," plural "USONANS." The word is made up of the first letters of United States of North America. A number of corporations, magazines and some national organizations have adopted the name, and it seems to be fast gaining favor with those who recognize the urgent need for a word to express our nationality in lieu of the cant "Yankee."

Fifty Years Ago

May 12, 1928

PARIS—The time is not far distant when radio audiences will have television instruments attached to their receiving sets, graphically reproducing the surroundings from which the broadcasting originates, declared Mr. David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, who arrived in Paris yesterday, having crossed on the U.S. liner Leviathan. He is on his way to Berlin to attend the annual meeting of the international radio corporations.



Israel's 30th Anniversary Card

The Conformist: A Successful General

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Concern within defense circles over Air Force Gen. David Jones as the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) was heightened last week when the Defense Nuclear Agency was quietly removed from study of the proposed U.S.-Soviet nuclear test ban treaty.

The agency had advised that the treaty banning all underground explosions (favored by President Carter) can be violated by the Soviet Union without detection. If the agency is now cut out of the issue, the JCS will lose its independent source of technical information. Significantly, this could scarcely have happened without at least the acquiescence of JCS Chairman Jones.

Decisions of this nature bother many fellow officers about Davy Jones. While nobody questions his

executive competence, Gen. Jones is criticized for swallowing whole those Carter administration initiatives considered dubious elsewhere at the Pentagon. After failing to oppose such policies in private, he not only embraces but energetically applauds them in public.

Decisions to pull troops out of Korea, cancel the B-1 bomber, suspend neutron warhead production and push a total nuclear test ban have caused deep dismay in the officer corps — dramatized by the forced retirement from the Army of Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub. But by vigorously supporting such proposals, Gen. Jones has reached the top.

Fervent cooperation by Jones did not begin with the Carter administration. As Air Force Chief of Staff in the Nixon-Ford administration, he stirred mixed emotions

among his civilian superiors. While appreciative that Jones carried out orders with extraordinary expedition, Pentagon officials were troubled that he extended obedience to the point of no longer being his own man.

This tendency is reflected in a highly unusual message from Jones to Air Force commanders around the world last Aug. 20, just 10 days after the United States and Panama agreed on the canal treaties. "The Air Force actively participated in the development of all defense-related aspects of the proposed treaties, and fully supports them," said Jones.

Air Force officers were surprised, many of them unpleasantly. They objected not to their chief's support of the President but to his proselytizing the officer corps on an issue about which many harbored misgivings. Espe-

cially unsettling was the message's last paragraph: "It is important that our personnel, particularly our senior people, understand our support for the proposed treaties."

Consistent

Jones has consistently followed the Carter line. He tamped down Air Force resentment about the B-1 cancellation. He has not reflected the general concern by uniformed officers over the administration's course on strategic arms limitation talks. When other members of the Joint Chiefs were furious about being misrepresented on SALT, Jones wrote a letter smoothing over the trouble.

No wonder, then, that Mr. Carter passed over more independent-minded Army and Navy candidates and picked the second straight Air Force general to head the Joint Chiefs. Adm. James Holway, Chief of Naval Operations, once favored to be the new JCS chairman, has been fighting the President's reduced shipbuilding program.

Jones privately has expressed worry about Mr. Carter's proposed total nuclear test ban. But fellow officers doubt he will do anything about it. Such doubts were reinforced by last week's closeout of the Defense Nuclear Agency.

The overriding question involves proper conduct by professional military men in an administration whose policies they believe are wrong. After Gen. Singlaub was relieved from command in Korea a year ago following his criticism of the troop pullout, President Carter wrote a critical Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, that "we will not stifle dissent from military experts." When Singlaub resigned under pressure recently after additional criticism of Carter policies, Hatch wrote Mr. Carter that "the administration seems to be so thin-skinned about its controversial policies that it must in fact resort to stifling the military leaders of this nation."

Lesson

Jones has informed congressional critics that if he ever cannot support the administration's policies, he will take off his uniform and go to the public. That begs the question, however, of what he does and says in uniform without going to Singlaub's extreme.

Meantime, the fate of Davy Jones and John Singlaub, born one day apart nearly 57 years ago, teaches an inescapable lesson to ambitious young officers. Which route leads to career retirement and which route leads to supreme career success is clearly marked.



Gen. David Jones

Is Sadat the Last Optimist?

By Anthony Lewis

CAIRO—From the beginning of the peace initiative, it is clear now, the Israelis misread President Sadat in one fundamental respect. They thought he was not really serious when he talked about the West Bank and the Palestinians. They thought he would drop those issues in due course, and make a separate peace.

The miscalculation helps to explain the Israelis' early offer to return all the Sinai to Egypt. Seeing things in bilateral terms, they thought it was a generous offer — one that Sadat could not refuse. And they may still believe that in the end he will accept it.

In days of conversation here, with both friends and critics of Sadat, I have found no one who believes that he will sign an agreement settling only bilateral Egyptian issues with Israel. The President himself, in an interview, called the Palestine question "the crux of the whole problem" and insisted that any true settlement would have to deal with it.

The reasons are practical ones. A separate peace with Egypt would make it easier for Israel to remain in the other territories she occupies. Fear of that outcome underlies opposition by the Syrians and others to Sadat's initiative, and their anger at him would intensify if the fear became reality. More important, Sadat's principal financial supporters, the Saudis, would be unhappy.

Palestinians

And then there are the Palestinians; it is not a question of sentimental attachment to their cause. Sadat and those who advise him simply do not believe that there can be stability in the Middle East if a "settlement" denies the Palestinians any hope, even, of self-determination. One official said:

"Unless reasonable Palestinians believe that any settlement we reach opens some way to a viable future for them, even the reasonable will turn desperate. I have talked to friends on the West Bank, and they really are afraid that they will be abandoned to Israel forever. Egypt cannot afford to let those feelings rise."

All that is why Sadat has tried to find some way of moving on the West Bank and Palestinian questions while at the same time meeting Israel's security fears. His latest idea is to return control of the West Bank temporarily to Jordan, and Gaza to Egypt. Israel would have to end its occupation regime there and agree to a declaration of principles promising Palestinians the right to participate thereafter in the determination of their own future.

A declaration in those vague terms does not at first sound all that significant. One person here called it "not even a fig leaf but a strawberry leaf." Moreover, Sadat would allow time: a limited period for Israel to leave the Sinai, more to bring other parties into the question of the West Bank's future, more for negotiation.

Declaration

Nevertheless, the Egyptians argue that a declaration of principles along the suggested lines would have meaning. It would keep the future open for the Palestinians and the others, treating the years ahead as a transition rather than as a time

when Israeli occupation becomes the norm.

Prime Minister Begin evidently also believes that such a declaration would have meaning. That is why he has resolutely refused to agree to it. And that is why the Sadat initiative has stalled. Unless the parties can agree on the declaration of principles, they will not, even resume their formal negotiations.

The hopes that Sadat aroused last November look very faint today. Secretary-General Waldheim, in a Newsweek interview, has virtually written the initiative off. Educated Egyptians now sound pretty skeptical about it going anywhere. Their newspapers have duly reported Begin's tough speeches in the U.S., including the statement that "our generation cannot and will not" withdraw from the West Bank. Sadat told me that that statement, if serious, means Begin "doesn't want peace in this generation."

Letters

Guernica Abridged

Being a neutral student of military history, I should like to make a few comments on the article, "Historians Suggest Shift on Guernica" (IHT, May 5).

German pilots who took part in the bombing of Guernica have claimed after World War II, interviewed by German journalists, that they had orders to destroy a couple of bridges close to Guernica and important to the army opposing the Franco forces. On the day of the bombing visibility was poor due to clouds of dust over the target. In 1937 the bombings were primitive. The bombs were by mistake partially dropped over the center of Guernica. The strong wind with the fires started by the bombs were a disaster to the small town.

As Franco and his generals were supposed to be liberators of the province the attack was hardly ordered by the generalissimo. The figures concerning the weight of the bombs are evidently not correct. Gen. Sperrle had good reason not to admit to Hitler that the bombing was mostly a failure.

The name Guernica and this tragic accident have later wrongly been used by leftists in several countries in their attacks against the Spanish and American governments.

M. SVENSSON.

Stockholm.

Solar Shading

The soaring propaganda about salvation through a solar energy technology — reviewed by Jonathan Power (IHT, April 27) — at this juncture is only raising false hopes, which will certainly complicate an already complicated problem. Those who have recently begun to claim that solar technology is already here seem to ignore the point that a viable technology — such as that of fossil fuels, for instance — must be able not only to support the consumer sector, but also to reproduce its own material scaffold.

If solar technology were here, we would be already producing solar devices with the aid of solar energy

alone. Instead, all solar collectors, for example, are now produced by technologies based on other energies. Any present device for harnessing solar energy is therefore a "parasite" of these other technologies and cannot possibly survive without them. Feasible recipes for harnessing solar energy are indeed here; a viable solar technology is not.

That is not all. We do not know — because no one has thought of the question — whether the gross energy cost of producing a solar energy installation by other fuels is not greater than the energy made available by that installation. The device may represent even a global energy deficit. Are we then selling programs in defiance of the principle of honest description — and on a Sun Day, too?

N. GEORGESCU-ROEGEN, Professor of Economics, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France.

Illegitimate Headline

Re your headline: "More Than Half of Black U.S. Babies Born in 1976 Illegitimate" (IHT, May 5): Please be informed that babies born out of wedlock are no longer illegitimate in our times. In fact, in the story with the above headline the author was careful enough not to use the word illegitimate. I would have hoped that your headline writer could have been just as careful in spite of the pressures of having to meet the deadline.

JESSE SIMANGAN, Marly le Roi, France.

Cash and Clowns

Has all common sense in North America been lost? The United States sells its gold reserves to back printing press paper! Canada borrows to bolster its reserves! Did not the first bankers base their sins of usury on their gold stock? What is prudence if it's not the cutting down of one's expenses to stash more cash in one's reserves? Economists and monetarists don't run North America — clowns do! HUGH EMIL DE CRUZ, Gran Canaria, Spain.

An Analysis of 'Coercive Diplomacy'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—After the Arab oil embargo, people talked briefly of using force to deter or even end to similar non-military threats to U.S. well-being. The talk was inconclusive, if not provocative, and the Carter administration with its upbeat approach to the Third World has engaged only elliptically in it. Rather, the focus has been on the narrow, more current issue of how to parry a Soviet-supported military advance.

So it is of more than passing interest to come across a detailed and unblinking analysis of the circumstances in which the United States might find the need, sanction and means to protect its Third World interests with force. It is in "Military Implications of a Possible World Order Crisis in the 1980s," a study prepared for the Air Force by Guy Hunter of the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica.

Few people will be surprised to find a defense intellectual arguing in an Air Force report that situations requiring force will arise in the next decade, that the Air Force with land-based airplanes is better suited than the Navy with carrier-based airplanes to conduct a modern version of gunboat diplomacy, or that the Air Force should think more concretely about adding "coercive diplomacy" to the range of missions assigned to its tactical air units. That is part of a continuing argument over the roles and budgets of the separate services. The Navy, too, claims the mission of projecting power ashore.

What is more interesting than where Pankar ends up, however, is the way he gets there. His analysis is unusual in grappling, coldly and unemotionally, with the United States' complex, confusing and changing relations with the Third World. Various thinkers and men of good will have offered scenarios and policy prescriptions designed to reduce the possibility of Third World disorder and First World-Third World conflict. Pankar turns all that around.

He sees a sharpening confrontation over the division of the world product between the industrial democracies and the Third World, or between North and South. It is not, says Pankar, a temporary clash produced by the oil-price increases but a deeper conflict, "the present stage of the political mobilization of the Third World, following several centuries of Western domination."

Pankar believes, furthermore, that people in the U.S. are not yet ready, though they may someday be, to yield their accumulated wealth and privilege or to negotiate with the South from other than a position of strength. His advice for the "transition" period is to "prepare for harsh relations." In that spirit he weighs "coercive diplomacy," so, say, ensure access to vital resources or to protect embattled investments abroad.

In a second category of contingencies, Pankar suggests that existing mechanisms of global planning and management are simply not up to handling the turbulence engendered by population growth, strain on resources, environmental degradation, obsolete patterns of administration and decision-making, and all the rest. He anticipates riots, mass migrations, water diversions, poaching in coastal ocean zones, deep-sea grabs, various local slides into chaos — for which the United States should have an option to act.

It does little good simply to dismiss Pankar, and the people who think like him, as cynics, or as rationalizers of a crude and unenlightened policy toward the poor and/or non-white peoples of the former colonies, or as providers of alibis for neo-imperialist muscle-flexing.

It makes more sense, I think, to recognize that Pankar is dealing with elements of the real world that too few other people are ready to look in the eye. Pressures on U.S. interests are bound to tighten. The international system, such as it is, is buckling. The inclination of people in the U.S. to react with force will quite possibly grow stronger. As with any projection into the future, one can argue with this or that assumption. But one cannot argue with the contention that the post-war world that we have come to know (and largely run) is breaking up and that the world emerging to take its place is demanding and strange.

Whether our frustration in coping with it leads, with Pankar, to a reliance on force or to new forms of accommodation is the question of the age — one, it must be said, that the administration and most of the rest of us have barely begun to ask. At least for defining sharply one alternative to a wiser policy, Pankar deserves praise.

هذا من الفصل

2d Defeat for Callaghan

Conservatives Win Commons Tax Vote

LONDON, May 11 (NYT)—The House of Commons last night took a small step toward reducing the nation's heavy taxes on middle- and upper-income people by approving a Conservative measure that would raise the threshold for higher income taxes. It was the second defeat in two days for the Labor government on tax legislation.

The action was taken in response to growing anger over high taxes. It touched off a debate on tax policy that seems likely to continue through the next general election, which could come this autumn.

The Liberal and Conservative parties argue that the high taxes are driving skilled and creative people out of the country. Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor party responds that the opposing parties are concerned only with the well-to-do and that the people who need a tax break are the working class.

The vote yesterday was won by the Conservatives and Liberals by two votes, with the help of the small Scottish Nationalist and Ulster Unionist parties.

Reversal Possible

The margin might well be reversed. Several legislators missed the vote. A Tory dabbled over dinner and two Labor men slept through the vote.

Labor said that the Conservative measure would cost the treasury several times as much revenue as

estimated and that it would have to be redrafted and voted on again. It appeared that the Tory amendment contained technical flaws that could have consequences the sponsors never intended.

The vote was on a proposal to change the tax table to allow taxpayers to keep an additional £1,000 (about \$1,820) in a lower tax category. Most income up to £7,000 is now taxed at 33 per cent. The action would raise that to £8,000. The rate on the next higher category is 40 per cent. Labor said that the Tory amendment unintentionally raises the threshold for each category by £1,000 up the line, a mistake that could cost the treasury a great deal of money.

The Tories lost a vote on a proposal to reduce the top tax rate on earned income from 83 per cent to 70 per cent. The top rate applies to income of more than £24,000.

Tax Rate Lowered

On Monday night, the Tories and the other minority parties combined to lower the standard income tax rate from 34 per cent to 33.

During the debate yesterday, Conservative Sir Geoffrey Howe said that the present tax rates were driving out creative people, and he named several well-known Britons, including actor Richard Burton and members of the Rolling Stones, who had fled to other countries to escape high taxes.

"To have singled them out for the imposition of tax rates higher than anywhere else in the free world is sheer bribery," he said.

Labor Chancellor Denis Healey said, "Tonight's amendment is a piece of blatant class legislation from which no one will benefit until his income reaches about £10,000 a year."

The cuts are a setback for Mr. Callaghan's minority government. The Tories have demanded that he call a general election, saying that the votes show a lack of confidence in his government. Although he has rejected the idea, there is a growing feeling that the pressures of governing with a minority and an uncertain Labor-Liberal coalition will mean an election by this autumn rather than next spring as he had hoped.

Reds in France Threaten Critics With Expulsion

PARIS, May 11 (UPI)—The French Communist party, under heavy criticism from many of its members following the left's opposition's defeat in the March legislative elections, threatened today to expel members who publicly challenge it.

The warning was issued by the party politburo which has been considering continued grassroots criticism of the leadership. The Central Committee last month said the French Socialist party had adopted rightist policies and was alone responsible for the left's defeat.

"While it is desirable that the debate continue quietly and freely in party organizations... it is unthinkable that activities, challenging the party policy and rules of life, develop without bringing about the required political retaliation," a communiqué warned.

It said party cells must limit themselves to discussing recent Central Committee decisions approving the political line of the top leadership under Secretary-General Georges Marchais and cease electoral postmortems.

Malaysia Trade Missions

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, May 11 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad said today that he will lead trade missions to Western Europe, the United States, Japan and Eastern Europe this year to invite foreign investments and promote Malaysian exports.

North Korean Boat Sunk Off South Korean Coast

PANMUNJOM, Korean Demilitarized Zone, May 11 (UPI)—The UN Command charged today that a North Korean vessel entered South Korean waters last month in a "lawless" act and demanded that such missions stop. North Korea called the charge a fabrication.

At the 386th meeting of the Korean Military Armistices Commission, U.S. Rear Adm. Warren

Korean naval patrol boats April 28 near Kudong Island, off the Hamn Ju, the chief UN Command delegate, said that the North Korean intrusion was a major violation of the Korean Armistice in effect since the end of the Korean War in 1953.

South Korean military authorities said that an armed North Korean spy boat was sunk in an exchange of fire with two South

South Korean coast, about 245 miles south of Seoul.

A South Korean seaman was killed and four others were wounded in the gun battle, the authorities said. Four North Korean bodies and a number of items on board the sunken command ship were recovered.

The 127 Command reported photographs and 52 pieces of equipment and items found along with the bodies in the area.

"Your words of peace mean nothing when compared to these senseless, irresponsible actions," Adm. Harun said.

"You have fabricated another invasion," North Korean Maj. Gen. Han Ja-wang replied. "We have nothing to do with it. We sent no word to your waters."

Mexico Seizes Three Over Letter Bombs

MEXICO CITY, May 11 (UPI)—Mexico City police arrested a married couple yesterday in a clandestine explosives factory where they allegedly were making at least a dozen letter-bombs to send to high political officials, police reported.

Police said that the three were found in the southeastern neighborhood of Iztacalco with rifle cartridges, gunpowder and various chemicals used for making bombs.

The arrested man admitted that he had been working for two months on the letter bombs, according to police.

Party Hardliners Resist Change

Spain's Socialists May Shed Marxism

MADRID, May 11 (Reuters)—A controversy arose within Spain's main Socialist party today over a proposal by its secretary-general, Felipe Gonzalez, to drop the party's Marxist label.

The proposal followed a decision by the Communist party to drop Leninism and its connotation of violent revolution.

Mr. Gonzalez said in Barcelona three days ago that he would propose at his party's next congress that it should drop the Marxist label because "even Marx would not be happy with this adjective today."

This change, like that of the Communists, apparently was aimed at drawing votes away from the center-right party of Premier Adolfo Suarez in municipal elections expected to be held this year.

Hostile Reaction

But the hostile reaction from members of the Socialist party indicated that Mr. Gonzalez will find it difficult to change the party's Marxist image.

Mr. Gonzalez today sought to

Woman Is Appointed General in Marines

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Margaret Brewer became the first woman general in Marine Corps history today.

She put on the single silver star of a brigadier general in a ceremony at the historic Marine Barracks.

calm dissatisfied party members by declaring in the party newspaper: "It is not true that I consider myself a social democrat."

Noting that the word "Marxist" was introduced into the Spanish Socialist political manifesto only in 1976, he said it was redundant for a party which considered itself Marxist to have to declare itself as such.

But he added: "It is not true that the party wishes to get rid of its Marxist tradition."

Alfonso Guerra, the party's chief theoretician, announced: "The Spanish Socialist Workers party (PSOE) continues to adhere to the

Marxist analysis of reality and history, and it is this sense the party in Marxist."

Today, six Socialist deputies including prominent lawyer Pablo Castellano issued a statement saying that the PSOE had to be Marxist by definition. The Socialist local committee of the working class Madrid suburb of Vallecas passed a censure motion against Mr. Gonzalez.

In last year's parliamentary election, the Socialists finished second with 29 per cent of the votes against 34 per cent by the Premier's Democratic Center Union, an alliance of Christian Democrats, Liberals and Social Democrats.

The Communists were third with 9 per cent of the votes.

Mr. Gonzalez's desire to shed the Marxist symbol was apparently aimed at attracting the large Spanish middle class which gained affluence during the 40-year rule of Franco and is frightened of Marxism.

It was largely the middle class vote that insured victory for Mr. Suarez.

For Control of Center

Greek Cabinet Widened In Bid to Counter Left

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ATHENS, May 11—Premier Constantine Karamanlis shuffled and broadened his government yesterday in an early opening round of the struggle with the left for control of the Greek center.

The move, six months after the results of a general election disappointed his New Democracy party, was designed to bring in centrist politicians and smudge the ultra-conservative image of Mr. Karamanlis's cabinet.

Two politicians of the center joined the government, one of them a potential premier, should Mr. Karamanlis decide to run for the presidency next year.

He is Constantine Mitsotakis, a 59-year-old Cretan and a dynamic personality in Greek politics. It was he who in 1965 withdrew from the government of the late Premier George Papandreu, precipitating the prolonged governmental crisis that ended with tanks rolling into Constitution Square in April, 1967, and the start of seven years of military dictatorship.

NATO, has been trying to gently edge his country back into the alliance without causing any ripples. He will have trouble, for example, if the U.S. Congress lifts the arms embargo on Turkey as requested by President Carter.

Mr. Mitsotakis enters the government as minister of coordination, the most important ministerial job since Mr. Karamanlis acts pretty much as his own foreign minister. Mr. Karamanlis reportedly wanted to give him the Foreign Ministry, and it was considered a sign of his attraction and the needs of Mr. Karamanlis that the Premier knuckled under and gave him the post he wanted.

The only major departure was that of Foreign Minister Panayotis Paliologos, who was said to be old, tired and overworked. But his voluntary withdrawal from the Cabinet could be the harbinger of more trouble for Mr. Karamanlis from the right wing of his party, which is said to resent his effort to bring in centrists.

Threat on Left

The other centrist politician to join the government is a defector from the Center Union party founded by the late Mr. Papandreu, but which has fallen apart since the restoration of democracy here.

The whole maneuver was designed to give Mr. Karamanlis a broader-based image to counteract the threat of the left, particularly the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK).

PASOK doubled its vote in the elections last fall, replacing the old Center Union as the main opposition party. It is headed by Andreas Papandreu, son of the late premier, and is openly anti-American, anti-NATO, and doubtful about Greek membership in the European Common Market.

In one sense, Mr. Karamanlis's move to broaden his ruling base reflects the increasing concern in conservative circles here that PASOK is continuing to gain support. Greek public opinion has been broadly anti-American and anti-NATO since 1974, when both Washington and NATO stood idly by as the Turks invaded and occupied 40 per cent of Cyprus.

Mr. Karamanlis, who pulled Greece out of the military side of

Price of Gasoline To Rise in France

PARIS, May 11 (UPI)—The price of gasoline in France will go up by 10.7 per cent on June 1 to the equivalent of \$2.36 a gallon, the government announced yesterday.

The previous price of high-octane gas was \$2.12 a gallon. Gas is now higher in France than in Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, West Germany or Britain.

Nicaraguan Envoy Kidnaped, Freed

BOGOTA, May 11 (Reuters)—Armed guerrillas dressed as priests and nuns released the Nicaraguan ambassador unharmed today an hour after kidnapping him from his embassy here.

Ambassador William Barquero said that his abductors told him they supported the Sandinista Liberation Movement, a Nicaraguan leftist group.

Marshall Backs Pardon of Illegal Aliens

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI)—Labor Secretary Ray Marshall predicted today that if Congress rejects President Carter's plan to pardon illegal aliens and better control future immigrations, the nation may face another civil rights struggle within the next 15 years.

Mr. Marshall pressed for Senate approval of Mr. Carter's plan, which also includes raising immigration quotas for Canada and Mexico, but ran into opposition from two Republicans, Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Sen. James McClure of Idaho.

Mr. Marshall told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that the availability of millions of illegal aliens—which he called "undocumented workers"—in low-paying jobs has led to widespread exploitation of these workers because they are afraid of being deported.

The secretary said that it is possible that some aliens themselves would be satisfied with a substantial existence because of even less satisfactory existence in their native country, but doubted whether their children would have the same attitude.

"I believe that ignoring this problem may consequently result in another civil rights struggle in our nation 10 or 15 years hence," Mr. Marshall testified. "This is a price

the United States can ill-afford to pay."

Under questioning by Sen. Thurmond, who chaired the hearing even though not a member of the subcommittee, Mr. Marshall said that pardoning illegal aliens who came to this country since 1970 was equitable because the government had no policy in the past.

"The alternative to this is a mass roundup and deportation," Mr. Marshall said.

their respective states, a point that won the praise of Sen. Thurmond, but was rejected by Mr. Marshall.

Sen. McClure said that pardoning illegal aliens "is unfair to the aliens who have gone through the proper channels."

"The people who have waited for years to immigrate will still be waiting, while those who entered this country illegally are given instant citizenship," Sen. McClure said. "In effect, this proposal rewards those who have broken the law."


Acting Social Security Commissioner Don Wortman said that granting permanent resident status to about 765,000 illegal aliens would have "only a small impact" on government welfare programs because most are currently productive members of their communities.

Uganda, Russia Sign Culture, Science Pact

NAIROBI, May 11 (AP)—Uganda and the Soviet Union have signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement for the year 1978-79, the Uganda radio announced today.

The agreement between the two governments is the second this year. Uganda and the Soviet Union recently signed an agreement for economic and technical cooperation in the field of geological prospecting in Uganda.

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But the hostile reaction from members of the Socialist party indicated that Mr. Gonzalez will find it difficult to change the party's Marxist image.

Mr. Gonzalez today sought to

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Theater in Paris

Snapshot of an Angry Swedish Giant

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, May 11 (IHT)—Per-Olov Enquist, a young Swedish playwright, has attempted in "La Nuit des Tribades" (at the Theatre Moderne) to draw a portrait of his countryman, August Strindberg. The result might be compared to a snapshot, startling, provocative and fascinating, a fleeting flash of an angry giant. It provides an absorbing theater evening, but it is merely a minor sketch of its subject.

Strindberg, a more complex personality than Hamlet, still awaits his Shakespeare. The Enquist drama has been produced far and wide. Early in the present season it was seen on Broadway with two sterling Scandinavian interpreters, Max von Sydow and Liv Ullmann. Its engagement there was brief: American literary investigators are still trying to find out what made Zelda and Scott Fitzgerald tick and digging

for the roots of Hemingway's heroism. The challenge of explaining Strindberg is too formidable.

The facts of Strindberg's life would supply sufficient material for a double-decker adventure novel. Born the son of a Stockholm servant, he was, among other things, a schoolmaster, tutor, medical student, librarian, actor, painter, journalist, telegraph operator, botanist, zoologist, archaeologist, alchemist and astrologer.

There seems to have been no creed to which he was immune. In turn he embraced with equal fervor theosophy, Buddhism, atheism, Swedenborgism, nihilism, anarchism, socialism, democracy, Superstition and Catholicism. He once stood trial for blasphemy and was a patient in a lunatic asylum for a spell. He had a persistent notion that he was the reincarnation of Edgar Allan Poe, having been born in 1849, the year of Poe's death.

Black Magic

He believed in black magic and practiced it on his enemies. When living in Paris in the 1890s, he was seized with an obsession that his former disciple, the Polish dramatist, Przymyslawski, had focused a long-range cannon on him and was at any moment going to open fire from Berlin. His life was an incessant hell, but it contained no dull moments. He died a recluse in the Swedish capital in 1912, never having received the Nobel Prize, which he would have rejected. His last public statement was that he wanted the anti-Nobel Prize. Thousands attended his funeral.

Impossible as it seems to summarize such a chameleon temperament, his British biographer, F.L. Lucas, has aptly suggested him by quoting Dryden on Rochester: "A man so various, that he seem'd to be Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong. Was everything by starts, and nothing long. In literature he was similarly unstable, writing on innumerable matters and in every form. Plays, novels, philosophical essays and even cookbooks flowed from his torrential pen. Bernard Shaw, O'Neill and O'Casey believed him the foremost dramatist of the century and Ibsen saw him as his heir.

An Oxford professor recently published a symposium of French opinion on his work. In France he had many admirers, including Zola and Jules Lemaitre, but he has had few followers. Enquist, in seeking to dramatize him, has selected an incident that reveals many of his traits: his irascibility, self-doubts, mad jealousy and fierce misogyny. He married three times and from these dreadful experiences he fashioned some of



The aging Strindberg of the nineties.

his great plays—in particular, "The Father" and "The Dance of Death." He could not resist wedlock and in his late years he planned a fourth marriage to a young actress, who wisely took flight.

Torments

Enquist discloses Strindberg in Copenhagen, where he has come to find his own theater to stage some of his plays that have been rejected in Sweden. His second wife, the actress-baroness Siri von Essen, and Marie Caroline David, the illegitimate daughter of the famous Danish critic, Georg Brandes, are rehearsing with a Danish actor (whom Strindberg detested) his playlet, "The Stronger." The dramatist senses a lesbian relationship between his actresses and, entering into them with ill-concealed malicious delight as though he were an actor in one of his own plays, smugly content to have found a juicy role.

The fine actor, Michel Bouquet, is a stunning Strindberg. He has not resorted to the makeup box to approximate a resemblance to photographs of the poet, but more importantly, by the remarkable intensity of his interpretation, he succeeds in conveying the disturbed emotionalism that motivates the protagonist, that accounts for all he does and says, his outbursts of childish temper, his bitter carping and the grotesque scenes he makes, entering into them with ill-concealed malicious delight as though he were an actor in one of his own plays, smugly content to have found a juicy role.

Gaby Sylvia as Siri von Essen, his long-suffering but mischievous wife, and Tanya Lopert as Brandes's daughter render splendid support as his natural enemies, while Bernard Alane is helpful as the admiring, hated actor. Raymond Rouleau's direction against the background of the dismal rehearsal quarters accords Enquist's text the full measure of its theatrical power. Part One of the Theatre Moderne's spectacle is worthy of attendance. Part Two, alas, is less satisfactory, being given over to the performance of the "The Stronger." Composed in the playlet form of Lavet and Donnay, it is an

anecdote about two actresses who meet by chance in a cafe. The first, suspecting that her vis-a-vis is her husband's mistress, delivers a berating address, while the second remains silent throughout. The mute lady is, of course, the stronger.

The role of the silent one was written for an actress of beautiful profile and the piece is usually played with the two women facing each other in the large black hats of the period—1890—so that the pictorial effect is that of a Beardsley drawing. Rouleau's direction here is completely askew and the simple scene is confused with awkward business.

Tanya Lopert as the mute actress confronts the audience full-face so that she appears not to be listening to her rival, while Gaby Sylvia is left to utter her complex, but to asides and seems to be talking to herself.

Jazz Scene

When Musicians Take Five and Talk

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, May 11 (IHT)—Arthur Taylor thought it was about time that jazz musicians be given a chance to express themselves verbally in depth and that only another musician could draw them out. When he finally screwed-up courage to ask Miles Davis, with whom he was playing drums, for an interview, Miles only answered, "Why?"

On the defensive, unable to think of anything better, Taylor said, "For the money," that was an answer Miles could understand. He smiled slyly and said, "Okay. Just don't sell it cheap."

It turned out that AT, as he is known, couldn't sell it at all. The manuscript of "Notes and Tones," 27 "musician-to-musician" interviews, was rejected by publisher after publisher in New York.

One bright spring afternoon earlier this month, he sat in the Cafe Flore and said: "The thing that surprised me was that not one of them offered a reason. Nobody said, 'Jazz doesn't sell' or whatever they say. They all just said 'no.' I was pretty depressed there for a while." He decided to publish the book himself.

AT has lived in Europe for over a decade. He has played and recorded with Thelonious Monk, Sonny Rollins, John Coltrane, Johnny Griffin, Miles Davis and so on.

Creative Processes

His "Notes and Tones" is a bible for anyone who considers himself serious about jazz. It does for jazz what the Paris Review series, "Writers at Work," did for literary writing: It reveals the processes involved as well as the people.

There are faults, however. All the interviewees are black. For one, AT explains, "I asked Gerry Mulligan and Stan Getz for interviews. But they both turned me down cold, and I just didn't have the heart to go on asking and being turned down." For another, except for "Don Cherry and Ornette Coleman, they all belong to pre-free, Broadway song-form schools. To this criticism, AT responds that he has another 125 interviews on tape. "I don't think I have the energy to transcribe any more of them."



Arthur Taylor

though," he said. "I'm neither a writer nor an editor and it was really tough to type them out, correct grammar and sequence, finish sentences, decide where to cut and all that."

He is charging \$30 a copy (\$20 for musicians) until the first edition of 1,000 is sold out (A. Taylor, 21 Quai des Ardennes, 4020 Liege, Belgium), but then hopes to be able to reduce his price or convince a publisher to pick up the project.

Some of his questions are redundant or awkwardly placed and there are the types to be expected from an amateur editor, but these are more than compensated for by the book's uniqueness, honesty and insights.

The Audience

Miles Davis on manners: "...well, they say I'm rude, and that I turn my back on the audience. But the main thing is I never think about the audience. I just think about the band. And if the band is all right, I know the audience is pleased. I don't have to hold the audience's hand."

Johnny Griffin on living in Europe: "I miss my friends and my family, but after that, actually, for me you could erase America off the map. I'm telling you, we're on the

run. They'll have us out on the desert hunting us down."

Ron Carter on bass playing: "For me the key word is finger-control rather than strength. Today, bass players have been caught up in raising their strings a little higher than normal to get a bigger sound and make their hands stronger. All it does is make their sound less attractive...Bass players who play so hard with their right and left hands are generally feeding more vibrations into the bass than the bass can tolerate..."

Mingus and a Critic

Max Roach on critics: "I remember Charles Mingus was going to take a critic to task not only mentally but physically...He said: 'What you wrote about me is affecting my taking care of my family and paying my rent.' And he was correct. A critic is taking his life in his hands. Suppose...the guy has given everything God has given him to do the job and (the critic) says it's nothing. He's given that man license to kill him."

Sonny Rollins on energy: "...I played a three-hour set one night in a club...playing and thinking about trying to get the music across and nothing else. Time doesn't matter. I've found a lot of [the younger] musicians I play with don't have the same kind of incentive."

Nina Simone defines jazz: "...Jazz is not just music, it's a way of life, a way of being, a way of thinking. I think that the Negro in America is jazz. Everything he does, the slang he uses, the way he walks, the way he talks...Jazz is not just music. It's the definition of the Afro-American black."

Elvin Jones's advice to a beginner on drums: "Learn how to roll, learn how to make a perfect roll starting from the very basic pattern of 'Daddy-Mamma.' Try to be able to execute a five-minute roll. I think that would keep any young student busy for about two years."

Don Cherry defines himself: "I consider myself a jazz player because I have been around some musicians who, I feel, had been sent here as messengers. They were called jazz musicians and they have showed me the way."

'Cosi Fan Tutte' in Gaelic

Galway Wants to Be Showplace for Arts and Theater

By Roy Reed

GALWAY, Ireland, May 11 (NYT)—Ireland's national Gaelic theater here, an early showplace for such luminaries as Siobhan McKenna and Michael MacLiammoir, is celebrating its 50th anniversary. The anniversary coincides with a revival of the arts in Galway, a place once considered a cultural oasis of western Ireland.

Galway had its first arts festival last month, when some 2,000 people visited a rundown building housing a new arts center to see etchings by Irish artists, watch a movie by an Irish film company and hear music by Irish musicians.

Another theater, the two-year-old professional English-language Druid, is drawing lunchtime crowds to a cramped old building to see "The Proposal" by Chekhov. The Taibhdhearc, the Gaelic theater, is in a spruced-up, remodeled home two minutes from the rocky shore of Galway Bay, and is producing the first grand opera in Gaelic, a translation of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte."

"Irish music is probably healthier in Galway than in any other

town in the country," said Richard Byrne, a director of the Taibhdhearc (the name is pronounced "taveark").

The town is hearing much more than Mozart. Several pubs regularly have live music, much of it from Ireland and sung in either Gaelic or English. "The pub is our big competition in this country," Byrne said. "The King's Head across the street has live music every night. And it's free."

The festival featured two Galway musical groups that have become internationally known. De Danann and The Aonghus, both of which play traditional music. Its main feature was an exhibition of etchings produced principally by students of Laura Vecchi, an Italian teaching at Galway University.

The artistic renewal here is sparked in large part by young people, especially students and young teachers at the university. They have revived a film society and signed up 350 new members. One of the highlights of the festival was a new movie called "Póitín" by Bob Quinn, a well-known director from western Ireland.

The festival was conceived by a group of young people who met last fall in a community-radio experiment using a local broadcasting band turned over to them for a week by the national radio. The people brought together by the experiment found they shared artistic interests, so they set to work to establish an arts center and produce a festival. The center opened shortly before the festival started early last month.

Population Growth

Oliver Jennings, a 25-year-old graduate student who organized the festival, believes that some of the new interest is the result of population growth in Ireland over the last 10 years. There has been a surge of business expansion, notably in the support industry for oil exploration off the western coast. Thousands of people have moved into the area, and Galway's population is believed to have grown to 30,000 or 40,000, the greatest since the town was founded in the 13th century.

U.S. Painting Expected to Set Record Price

NEW YORK, May 11 (UPI)—One of America's favorite paintings, George Caleb Bingham's "The Jolly Flatboatmen," will be sold at auction in Los Angeles June 6 and is expected to set a record price for an American painting, it was announced.

A spokesman for the Sotheby Parke Bernet auction galleries said that the painting of Mississippi barge men carrying atop their raft as it drifts down the river has been consigned to Sotheby's Los Angeles gallery by an unidentified California collector whose family has owned it for three generations. The painting has been on loan to the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery.

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For information: Dr. Stephane Gavelle, European Management Forum, CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva. Telephone: 022/36 02 43.

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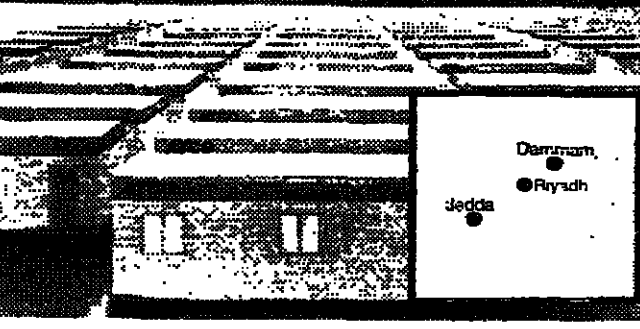
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NEW YORK, May 11, 1978—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity	Unit	This Year	1977
COPPER	lb.	38.20	38.20
COCA	lb.	38.20	38.20
COFFEE	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
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COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20

Commodity	Unit	This Year	1977
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
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COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	This Year	1977
COPPER	lb.	38.20	38.20
COCA	lb.	38.20	38.20
COFFEE	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	2.25
French Franc	6.55
German Mark	3.36
Italian Lira	2036
Japanese Yen	360
Swiss Franc	2.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Belgian Franc	36.36
Dutch Guilder	3.76
Australian Dollar	0.71
New Zealand Dollar	0.67
South African Rand	1.37
Indian Rupee	0.0476
Pakistani Rupee	0.0357
Sri Lankan Rupee	0.20
Thai Baht	0.025
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	0.47
Philippine Peso	0.049
Indonesian Rupiah	0.007
Chinese Yuan	0.15
North Vietnamese Dong	0.035
South Vietnamese Dong	0.035
Laotian Kip	0.0002
Cambodian Riel	0.00025
Myanmar Kyat	0.0025
Burmese Kyat	0.0025
Siamese Baht	0.0375
Thai Baht	0.025
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	0.47
Philippine Peso	0.049
Indonesian Rupiah	0.007
Chinese Yuan	0.15
North Vietnamese Dong	0.035
South Vietnamese Dong	0.035
Laotian Kip	0.0002
Cambodian Riel	0.00025
Myanmar Kyat	0.0025
Burmese Kyat	0.0025
Siamese Baht	0.0375

BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO OPENS LONDON OFFICE

Leading figures of the London finance and business world attended last night's reception at Claridge's given by Banco Nacional de Mexico to celebrate the opening of its representative office in London.

Javier Bustos, Chairman of the Board, explained that Banamex—the name under which the institution is presently known—was founded in 1934 and that at present its total assets amounted to U.S.\$5.25bn.

The bank operates over 500 offices inside Mexico and six abroad (New York, Los Angeles, Tokyo, Paris, Frankfurt, and Madrid), in addition to the one just inaugurated in London. It is the principal shareholder of International Mexican Bank Ltd., London, which in its short life of five years has successfully promoted projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars, almost invariably in cooperation with leading American and European banks.

Mr. Bustos said the opening of the London office, which is located at 29 Abchurch Lane, was part and parcel of an overall Banamex plan to develop its international activities, and that one of the foremost objectives was to increase its inter-bank operations in order to ensure greater diversification and contribute still further to the socio-economic development of Mexico.

Mr. Bustos introduced to his distinguished guests, Messrs. Pedro Cerezo, Executive Vice-President, International Area of Banamex, and Frank O. Willy, Vice-President, Finance and International Loans.

In charge of the new London office is Guillermo Jofre Garcia, another Vice-President of Banamex, who was born in Mexico City in 1940 and studied there at Stanford University. After holding various important posts in the financial divisions of industrial companies, he worked for Bank of America prior to joining Banamex.

34. Ask a lot of questions.

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COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20

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Commodity	Unit	This Year	1977
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COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
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COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20

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Commodity	Unit	This Year	1977
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COCA	lb.	38.20	38.20
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COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
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COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20

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Commodity	Unit	This Year	1977
COPPER	lb.	38.20	38.20
COCA	lb.	38.20	38.20
COFFEE	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
COIN	lb.	38.20	38.20
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Eurocurrency

European Markets

London Metals Market

Stock Indexes

Interest Rates

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in ounce per Troy ounce)



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PARIS NEW-YORK.

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THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY LTD.

7% 1972-1987
Flux 500.000.000.-

Holders of the above mentioned loan are hereby informed that the annual instalment of Flux 50.000.000.- due 30th June, 1978 has been partially effected by repurchase in the market of an aggregate amount of Flux 2.000.000.- and partially my drawing by lot of the remaining Flux 48.000.000.-

The following bonds have been drawn on 28th April 1978 in the presence of a notary public: number 8822 to 9781 inclusive.

These bonds will be redeemable at par on and after 30th June 1978 with all unmatured coupons attached thereto.

The principal amount of bonds outstanding after the amortization of 30th June, 1978 will be Flux 450.000.000.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
Paying Agent

Luxembourg, 12th May, 1978.

Zurich		Dec		N.T.		929 998		uncn	
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Cadbury's	0,50	Buchrie	2,215	Jul	N.T.	N.T.	998 998	998 998	uncn
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Courtauld	1,25	Ch. Gely	1,18	May	1,615	1,600	1,392 1,600	1,392 1,600	— 11
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Dunlop	0,61	Ums	1,18	Dec	1,662	1,650	1,648 1,650	1,648 1,650	— 24
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GPIC	2,33	Sandoz	3,330	May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
FreeSied	1992	Sie B. Suisse	3,39	165 lots					
GKN	2,78	Sulzer	2,640						
Glaes Gr	3,73	U.S. Suisse	2,775						
Gold Fields	1,72								



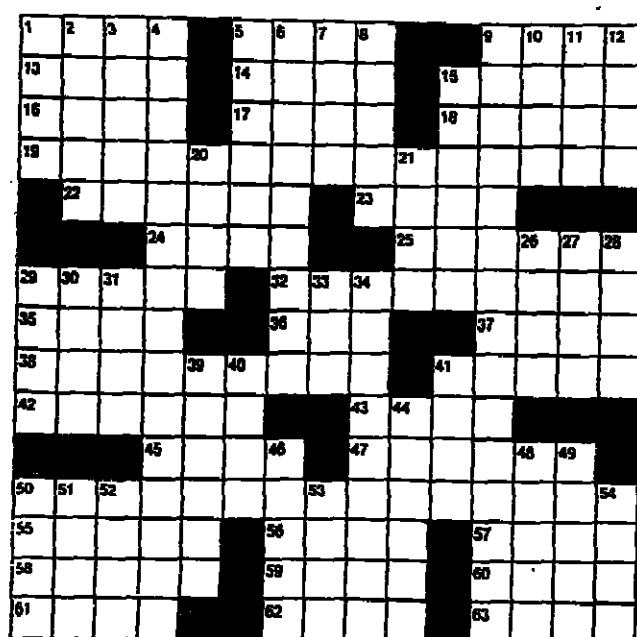
International Advertising Market
Paris 22-26 May 1978
C.N.I.T., La Défense

The International Herald Tribune, Newsweek International and Scientific American look forward to seeing their friends at I.A.M.

You will find us at the only International Media stand at the exhibition, stand number AB 1/1.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Sound of surprise
2 Relative of "corn"
3 Top base-stealer before Brock
4 Fish of brilliant colors
5 Genuine
6 School
7 Florence's river
8 Historic Dutch city
9 "The _____"
10 "Sherwood" play
11 Bodies, in anatomy
12 Exotic garment
13 Starch: Comb. form
14 More piquant
15 "Envious" conspirator
16 Like the problem of squaring the circle
17 Nautical term
18 The bounding
19 "Champagne" Tony,
20 memorable golfer
21 Ripened

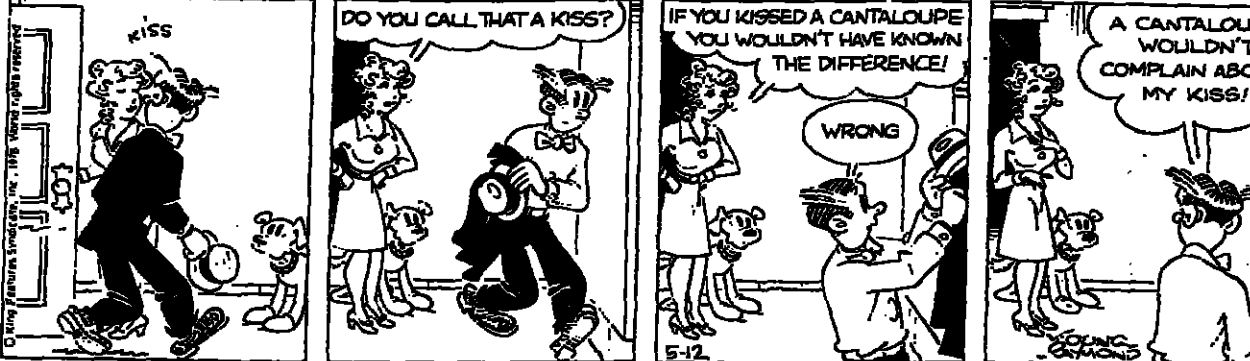
DOWN

- 1 Vigorously plump
2 Musical group
3 Judge
4 Beck's "Rock _____"
5 Students
6 Marlinets
7 Lead _____
8 One-eyed god
9 Card with three pips
10 Carved pillar
11 Incline
12 Pianist
13 Temptation
14 Brewing substance
15 Goes limp
16 Brontë heroine
17 Ascend
18 Vaulted spaces near choir
19 Venerated one, in Spain
20 Medicinal drugs
21 Artful
22 Circus performer
23 Big cat's thatch
24 Trudes
25 Biography of a kind
26 Finishing strip

PEANUTS



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RIP KIRBY



BOOKS

GEORGE ELIOT AND HER WORLD

By Marghanita Laski. Charles Scribner's Sons. Illustrated. 128 pp. \$9.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I DON'T know how I have kept my innocence all these years, but I was surprised to find that George Eliot, or Mary Ann Evans, as she was christened, shared with her common-law husband a "moral coarseness and emotional vulgarity." Surely not the author of "Middlemarch," "Adam Bede" and "Silas Marner." These phrases, which sound as if they were coined by some envious contemporary of Miss Evans, belong instead to Marghanita Laski, author of "George Eliot and Her World."

I wonder about them. If the great George Eliot must be morally coarse and emotionally vulgar, I myself am coarse and vulgar enough to know all about it. "Middlemarch" and "Adam Bede"—if not with "Silas Marner" and "The Mill on the Floss"—that I would welcome any sort of evidence of that great woman's character.

What did she eat and drink? How often did she wash? What were her pleasures? Her prejudices? Her indulgences? How did she express her often cited "sensuality" with her "lecherous" lover George Lewes? Where did she derive the rich humanity that audibly hums in her novels?

Miss Laski does not tell us. As close as she comes to revealing the intimate side of George Eliot, or Mary Ann Evans, is to tell us that she corresponded at length with a woman friend on the subject of "how best to hold up one's drawers without constriction." Miss Evans favored broad straps, on the grounds that elastic stretched in the wash.

When, at the age of 60, the widowed Miss Evans married a man more than 20 years younger, we learn that, during their honeymoon in Venice, he leapt into the Grand Canal and had to be pulled out, but we are given no reason for this dramatic gesture. For most of "George Eliot and Her World," Miss Laski contents herself with what seems to me to be a rather grudging admiration of the novels and a rather enthusiastic harping on the author's physical ugliness.

It is remarkable how unadventurous most of Miss Evans's male contemporaries appear to have been. Herbert Spencer bluntly told Miss Evans that he was "deterred" by her lack of beauty, and Miss Laski makes her lifelong lover, Mr. Lewes, sound so indiscriminately erotic that we are almost led to suppose he never noticed her looks. Only the American writer, Bret Harte, was bold enough to say "I have seldom seen a grander face."

Perhaps Miss Evans might have fared better if she had been a wit, but the ominous Miss Laski quotes a contemporary opinion to the effect that although "illuminated by happy phrases and by thrilling tenderness," her talk lacked humor. Defenders said that the author of some of the 19th century's greatest novels resembled both Socrates and Dante. The second reference is understandable, if puzzling; the first remains mysterious, to me, at least.

The daughter of an auto-didact, Mary Ann Evans was given a good formal education, which led to an early ambition "to reconcile the philosophy of Locke and Kant." Miss Evans made her literary debut with book reviews and five essays, four of them "worthily dull," according to Miss Laski.

At the same time, Warren Spahn, the ABA president, said that Chief Justice Warren Burger, who himself has attacked the ability of the nation's trial lawyers in a series of well-publicized speeches, was annoyed that the White House had indicated he had anything to do with Mr. Carter's speech. Mr. Spahn said the Chief Justice was "concerned" that the speech unfairly tarnished the nation's lawyers.

In Los Angeles, White House press secretary Jody Powell told reporters that Carter had discussed his speech with Burger and Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, leaving the impression that they approved of the thrust of the president's remarks.

According to Miss Laski, and the fifth "a rather nauseating fantasy." It was not until she was 37 and living in sin with the "lecherous" Mr. Lewes, that Miss Evans turned her hand to fiction with "Scenes of Clerical Life," which was well-received. Only Charles Dickens guessed that the pseudonymous author was a woman, although Mr. Lewes thought that the total absence of all field sports in her work was a dead giveaway.

After the success of "Adam Bede" a few years later, the secret could no longer be kept and Miss Evans's work was immediately reassessed by some critics in the light of her "scandalous liaison" with Mr. Lewes. One octogenarian writer condemned "Adam Bede" as "a minutes unhealthy analysis of feelings and impulse, to which the action of the will is made subordinate." Even at the peak of her fame Miss Evans was generally visited only by men—a curious tribute for an "ugly" woman.

In Miss Laski's account, success did not become Miss Evans. She grew rather exalted and renounced fiction for three years in order to write poems, about which her hard-pressed publisher said, "They are truly good and have their meaning." When Miss Evans asked Tennyson whether he found useful, as she did, Professor Sylvester's "Laws for Verse Making," he replied "I can't understand that."

While I foolishly believed that Miss Evans would have been sufficiently pleased with her own achievements to discourage the identification of "Dorothea" in "Middlemarch" with herself, I suppose the temptation was irresistible. Perhaps, as Miss Laski quotes half-a-dozen people as saying, Miss Evans was indeed conceited, mawkish, gushy, portentous, over-intense and artificial.

I don't know. I wasn't there. But I do know that it doesn't matter, next to her novels. Whatever else she was, she was also, most pertinently, one of the century's best novelists. If we can't infer a theory of literature from her, we can read her books, which anyone in his right mind ought to prefer in any case.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

U.S. Bar Assails Carter's Attack On Profession

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP)—The American Bar Association struck back at President Carter yesterday, accusing him of attacking the nation's lawyers in an effort to boost his flagging political image at home and abroad. In a major speech in Los Angeles last week, the President attacked lawyers in the United States and accused U.S. justice of being unfair to the poor.

At the same time, Warren Spahn, the ABA president, said that Chief Justice Warren Burger, who himself has attacked the ability of the nation's trial lawyers in a series of well-publicized speeches, was annoyed that the White House had indicated he had anything to do with Mr. Carter's speech. Mr. Spahn said the Chief Justice was "concerned" that the speech unfairly tarnished the nation's lawyers.

In Los Angeles, White House press secretary Jody Powell told reporters that Carter had discussed his speech with Burger and Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, leaving the impression that they approved of the thrust of the president's remarks.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who wishes to lose can usually do so quite unobtrusively merely by playing routinely instead of putting forth his best efforts. Consider the diagrammed deal in which South reaches four spades. No game is desirable, but it is hard to stop short with such a weight of high cards. North might content himself with three spades on the second round, and the partnership could then avoid the trap of playing for spades with four losers.

West leads the heart king, and the outline play for East is the deuce, since he does not have a doubleton. But if East is a good player and is concentrating, he will play the ten, because he wants his partner to cash the ace. He can see that this will give the defense four tricks if the ace wins; and if not, nothing is lost: East can see that the defense has no chance of making a trick in the minor suits and so establishing the heart queen cannot help the declarer.

Now suppose that an expert East, for some improbable and improper reason, would prefer to lose. He plays the heart deuce on the first trick, discouraging a continuation. West shifts to a diamond. From his angle this could be essential: East could have the diamond king instead of the spade king, and the heart queen would permit South to discard a diamond.

South gratefully plays three diamond winners, discarding his heart loser. Then he ruffs a heart and leads a trump to the ten. East wins and plays a club. Now South knows the trump position, and he stops and considers East's first trick mis-play, unworthy of an expert.

If South is sensitive to ethical considerations, he can redress the balance. Realizing what East is up to, and not wishing to win with improper help, he can lead a trump from dummy and duck when East plays the nine: down one.

NORTH (D)
41085
Q885
A9J
AKQ

WEST
AK775
Q9743
10784

EAST
AK9
10832
Q10863
A983

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid:
North East South West
4 Pass 1 Pass
4 Pass 1 Pass
West led the heart king.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	21 79	Fair	MADRID	20 68	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9 48	Fair	MIAMI	27 81	Cloudy
ANKARA	20 68	Fair	MILAN	20 68	Fair
ATHENS	18 64	Cloudy	MONTREAL	10 50	Sunny
BEIRUT	20 68	Sunny	MOSCOW	5 41	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11 52	Cloudy	MURCIB	17 63	Sunny
BELIN	17 63	Fair	NEW YORK	17 63	Sunny
BRUSSELS	19 66	Cloudy	NICE	12 53	Fair
BUCHAREST	17 63	Fair	OSLO	14 57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	17 63	Fair	PARIS	19 66	Fair
CASABLANCA	17 63	Fair	PRAGUE	10 50	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	17 63	Fair	ROME	19 66	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	19 66	Fair	SOFIA	10 50	Sunny
DUBLIN	17 63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	4 29	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17 63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29 84	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21 79	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	25 77	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19 66	Cloudy	TUNIS	20 68	Cloudy
GENEVA	18 64	Cloudy	VIENNA	11 52	Rain
HELSINKI	8 48	Cloudy	WARSAW	18 61	Snowy
ISTANBUL	20 68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	20 68	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	21 79	Fair	ZURICH	6 42	Rain
LISBON	22 72	Fair			
LONDON	14 57	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	19 61	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

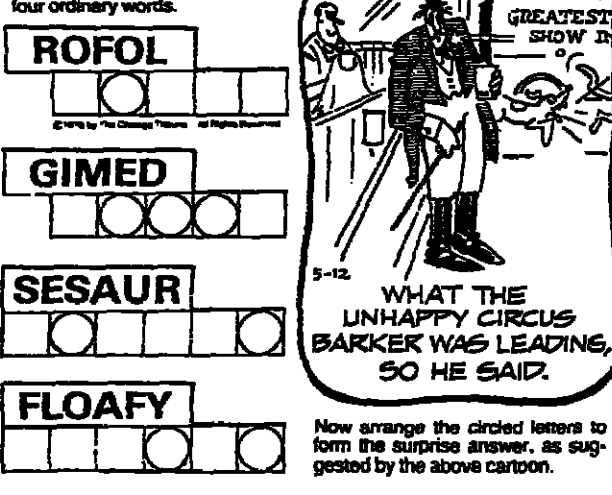
ADVERTISEMENT

May 11, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are based on the latest available information. The following information is for informational purposes only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions.		Other Funds	
FUND NAME	NAV	FUND NAME	NAV
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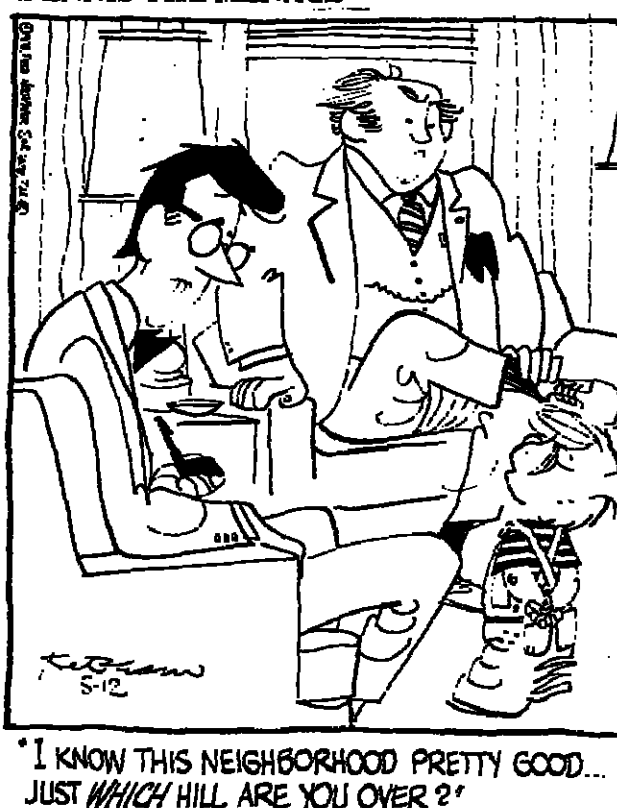
JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: A (Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: JUICE CROAK PUSHER MUSKET
Answer: Too many of these might put you in "B" humor—SICK JOKES

DENNIS THE MENACE



Aided by Disputed Penalty

Russians Defeat Team Canada

By Samuel Abt

PRAGUE, May 11 (IHT)—Helped by a controversial penalty, the Soviet Union defeated Team Canada, 5-1, at the world hockey championships here last night.

In the second game, Czechoslovakia defeated Sweden, 6-1, as both victors moved closer to their showdown game on Sunday. Czechoslovakia, which played less than an hour, was undefeated in eight games, while the Russians have lost only to the Czechs.

The Czechoslovakia-Sweden game was almost an anticlimax after the storms and furies of the first match, in which the Canadians were outplayed and beaten by factors other than the disputed penalty.

They were already down 2-0, on goals by Sergei Kapustin and Victor Zhukov, the second on an interception of a sloppy clearing pass by the Canadian defense. The Rus-

sians, skating strongly and passing crisply, were clearly the superior team by late in the second period, when the storm broke.

Rick Hampton and Kapustin were battling along the boards for the puck when a high-sticking penalty was called against Kapustin and a slashing penalty against Hampton — for slashing Vasily Pervukhin, not Kapustin.

Hampton said later that he tried to pass the puck out and that his stick flew up accidentally and hit somebody — Pervukhin. He skated to his bench, where he was treated for a cut on the face.

Boris Mikhailov, the Soviet captain, waved five fingers in the face of the referee, Raimo Sapponen, asking for a five-minute penalty on Hampton for causing injury, rather than the usual two minutes. The referees agreed.

The Canadian team and its supporters — a big share of the 14,000 spectators in the Sports Hall, main-

ly Czechoslovaks hoping for a Soviet defeat — objected that the referee had bowed to Soviet pressure by adding the five-minute call after the delay.

The time of the penalties was 18:57. Twenty-two seconds after play finally resumed Vladimir Golikov scored, making it 3-0 and sparking a gloves-off fight between Zdenek Beljaleteinov and Pat Ribble.

After they grew tired of wrestling on the ice, each was given a five-minute penalty, with the Russian drawing 10 more for misconduct.

The five-minute penalties meant that for almost three minutes, the Russians would play four against three, where their precision passing almost always leads to an opening. And so it did. 2:36 into the third period, when Vyacheslav Fetisov scored from the point.

The Canadians were now down, 4-1 and obviously out of the game. Tom Lysiak managed to avoid the shutdown when the illustrious Vladimir Trejak made his one mistake in the Soviet goal, coming too far out and pushing a rebound away feebly. As Trejak tried to scuttle back, Lysiak put the puck past him.

Thereafter, the Canadians could do nothing — they had only 17 shots on goal in the game — and Alexander Maltsev finished the scoring on a breakaway.

After the game, Viktor Tikhonov, the Soviet coach, praised the officials: "It's very hard to be a referee," he said, "and I thought they called the game well."

Harry Howell, the Canadian coach, said only, "I'm not going to make any comments on the referee."

He said in a way that was com-

76ers Down Bullets, Stay Alive in Playoff

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 (AP)—Julius Erving and Doug Collins scored 24 points each and Caldwell Jones shut out Elvin Hayes as the Philadelphia 76ers defeated the Washington Bullets, 107-94, last night and hung on in the National Basketball Association Eastern final series.

The Philadelphia victory sent the series back to Washington's Landover, Md., court for a fifth game tomorrow night with the Bullets, who lead the best-of-seven set, 3-2.

The 76ers took an early 9-1 lead and never trailed as they combined a devastating fast break with an unending defense. While Erving and Collins provided the bulk of the offense, the 7-foot-11 Jones held Hayes, who had averaged 26.3 points through the first four games, to 12 points. In addition to his scoring, Erving guarded Washington forward Bob Dandridge, who had scored at a 24.3 clip in the first four games. Dandridge got only 12 points last night.

The 76ers did not score for the first three minutes of the game, but after George McGinnis collected a free throw, Philadelphia raced to a 9-1 lead. The Bullets did not get their first field goal until Dandridge hit a hook shot with 8:47 to play in the period.

Charley Johnson, who scored 10 points in the second quarter, keyed Washington's comeback as they came within five at 37-32 with 5:34 remaining in the half. The Bullets remained in the lead, 40-38, in the first 6½ minutes of the second period. The 76ers increased their lead to 52-41 at the half.

Philadelphia kept the pressure on the sagging Bullets in the final period.

od, leading by as many as 24 points.

Sonics 105, Nuggets, 91

SEATTLE, May 11 (UPI)—Johnny Johnson and Fred Brown combined for 21 of Seattle's 28 fourth-quarter points as the Super Sonics defeated the Denver Nuggets, 105-91, last night to take a 2-1 lead in their NBA playoff series.

Johnson scored 10 points and Brown 11 in the final period while the Sonics built a three-point advantage to an easy 14-point victory.

The Nuggets scored just five points in the first 7:47 of the last quarter as Seattle moved 11 points in front.

The teams remain in Seattle for the fourth game tomorrow night in the best-of-seven semifinal series. The Sonics hold the home court advantage after winning one of the first two games in Denver.

Johnson finished with 20 points to lead six Sonics in double figures. Dennis Johnson scored 18, Brown 17, Gus Williams 16, Marvin Webster 14 and Dick Sikma 10.

David Thompson led Denver with 21 points but connected on just 6 of 19 shots from the floor under tight defense by Dennis Johnson.

Webster also shut down the Nuggets' Dan Arel, holding Denver's powerful center to 13 points after Arel had scored 25 and 29 in the first two games of the series.

The teams were tied at 30-30 after the first period, but the Sonics took a 61-50 lead at halftime by outscoring the Nuggets 14-4 in the final 4:53 of the half.

Denver's defense then forced Seattle outside in the third period, and the Sonics managed to connect on only 29 per cent of their shots as Denver crept within three, 74-77, going into the fourth period.

World Cup Preview

Poland Fields Experience

WARSAW (UPI)—Polish soccer manager Jacek Gmoch believes players improve with age.

That is why his World Cup squad includes many of the men who helped Poland finish third in 1974.

"We shall not bring shame to our country in Argentina," Gmoch said, explaining his reliance on the

old brigade. Gmoch took over the team in 1976 from Kazimierz Gorski, under whose direction it had flattered for a few months but had panned soon after the 1974 World Cup.

Gmoch said that Gorski had introduced too many young players into the national team. Gmoch's attitude is likely to result in Poland providing the oldest squad in the 1974 squad.

Tomaszewski, Antoni Jan Tomaszewski, Waldyslaw Zmuda, Henryk Wiecek, Kazimierz Deyla, Henryk Kasprczak, Grzegorz Nlato, Andrzej Szarmach and Marek Kusto—bring the average age of the squad to older than 27 and Wlodzimir Lubanski, a 30-year-old striker with Belgian Club Lokoren, will boost the average even higher.

Poland's record was modest last year with six victories, five defeats and two draws, but Gmoch achieved his major goal of steering his team to Argentina. The Poles qualified in style, dropping only one point in their six matches against Portugal, Denmark and Cyprus, scoring 17 goals and conceding only four.

Gmoch is aware of the shortcomings of his squad. "We face the hardest job in working out a defense system," he said.

Gmoch uses a scientific approach to training and his work-outs are far from conventional. His stamina tests were so exhaustive that Szymanski, a member of the national squad, had to be ordered to undergo them.

"Nobody has died during my tests yet," he said.

Asked about his selection system, Gmoch replied: "My predecessor, Gorski, used to do it in his dreams. I have dreams, too, but I am guided by good knowledge of the soccer subject."

(This is the eighth in a series.)

Sullivan Leads Tourney

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 11 (AP)—Mike Sullivan fought gusty winds for a 4-under-par 66 and took the early first round lead yesterday in the \$200,000 Colonial National Invitation Golf Tournament.

Sullivan, 34, shot a 66 in the first round, leading by 10 strokes over

Baltimore Victory Ends 7-Game Boston Streak

BALTIMORE, May 11 (AP)—Eddie Murray's two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning last night gave the Baltimore Orioles a 3-2 victory over Boston and ended the Red Sox winning streak at seven games.

Carlos Lopez, batting for Larry Harlow, led off the ninth with a bloop single off Boston reliever Tom Burgmeier. Ken Singleton, who homered in the fourth, advanced Lopez to second with a sacrifice bunt. Then Murray hit his fifth home run, a drive into the bullpen in right field.

Butch Hobson drove in Boston's first run with a second-inning single and scored in the seventh on Frank Duffy's double.

Hobson, who suffers chronic pain from bone chips in his right elbow, was moved to designated hitter in the lineup and replaced at third base by Duffy, who had batted only six times.

After Hobson walked on a 3-2 pitch with two out in the seventh,

Philadelphia's Henry Bibby lands on Washington's Wes Unseld while trying to lay up a shot in the NBA semifinal game. Philadelphia won to continue the best-of-7 series.

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The Soccer Scene
Cup Game Unworthy Of Ultimate Prize

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, May 11 (IHT)—One splendidly clinical goal late into a deeply unsatisfying night put Liverpool on the pedestal of European soccer history yesterday. It was a goal that retains for Liverpool the European champions' cup, a goal Scottish and not English in origin and execution — and a single strike to end the long, dull, defensive frustration of Belgium had deliberately contrived for Liverpool at Wembley stadium.

Kenny Dalglish, responding perhaps to a banner proclaiming "Kenny's from heaven," began and ended the score after 65 minutes to record the 1-0 victory. He pushed a short pass to Graeme Souness, his Scottish World Cup squad compatriot, and when Souness lofted a thoughtful diagonal pass between two defenders, there again was Dalglish, running into space behind the Bruges defense, then purposefully allowing the acrobatic goalkeeper Birger Jensen to commit himself before chipping the ball over him into the net.

A goal worthy of the ultimate prize in Europe, in a game that was not. We had been subjected to the deceptive tongue of Ernst Happel, Bruges' international team manager, who insisted beforehand, "There's not a hair on my head that would allow me to be defensive. Attack is the only way we know."

And what happened? Bruges defended stoutly from first to last: even when a goal down, they concentrated nine men totally to defense — a bankrupt and insane policy in a cup final.

Liverpool, misplacing its own passes, running at times into off-side positions, was also below par. The excuses came thick and fast. From Liverpool manager Bob Paisley: "It takes two to make a game. They were only interested in keeping the score down." Happel pointed to the absence of Paul Courant

and Raoul Lambert and the fact that two of his men needed pain-killing injections to carry on.

Happel's explanations conveniently forgot that Tommy Smith and David Johnson, two of Liverpool's experienced men, attended the match on crutches, and that it was in the mind that his team failed. They were, simply, a team without an adventuresome soul, and one kept in the play for long stretches only by the brave and alert goalkeeping of Jensen.

Once Liverpool pierced the muzzed defense, they came close to tossing it away. Alan Hansen, again Scottish by birth and a replacement defender for the injured Smith, attempted a backpass which fell short of goalie Ray Clemence, and after Jan Sorensen had a shot blocked, Raoul Simons looked to have an empty net from the rebound. Then, however, England international Phil Thompson got back to boot the ball clear off the line.

Had he scored then, soccer the world over would have been the poorer. For Bruges had no right to claim a goal. They had done magnificently this season to overcome leading European sides like Atletico Madrid and Juventus: they are winners, again, of the Belgian league. Yet on a night which ought to stand as Europe's showpiece, a night indeed which is the highest club honor open to two-thirds of the world's registered professional players — they were negative to the point of stupidity.

Liverpool? Worthy champions, particularly for the manner in which they swept aside Borussia Monchengladbach in the semifinals: a team experienced and yet still young enough to go for the treble next year, a champion, a team on the solid workmanship of English internationals and given its edge by the Scots' flair.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE					NATIONAL LEAGUE				
EAST					EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	17	11	.607	0	Philadelphia	15	9	.625	—
Boston	19	11	.633	1	Montreal	15	12	.558	1 1/2
New York	16	10	.615	2	Pittsburgh	13	15	.462	3 1/2
Cleveland	12	14	.462	6	Chicago	12	14	.462	3 1/2
Baltimore	12	15	.444	7 1/2	St. Louis	13	12	.519	1 1/2
Baltimore	11	15	.423	7	New York	13	12	.519	1 1/2
Toronto	10	16	.385	9	WEST	17	11	.607	—
WEST					WEST				
Oakland	19	9	.679	0	Los Angeles	17	11	.607	—
California	18	9	.667	1 1/2	Cincinnati	17	12	.586	1 1/2
Kansas City	15	12	.556	3 1/2	San Francisco	15	12	.556	1 1/2
Texas	13	12	.520	4 1/2	Houston	11	16	.407	5 1/2
Chicago	8	16	.333	9	Atlanta	11	16	.407	5 1/2
Seattle	11	22	.333	10 1/2	Pittsburgh & Games				
Minnesota	10	21	.323	10 1/2	Pittsburgh & San Francisco 1				
Wednesday's Games					New York & Montreal 2				
Toronto 2, Oakland 1					Philadelphia 3, Houston 1				
Baltimore 2, Boston 2					St. Diego 1, Chicago 0				
Cleveland & Seattle 1					St. Louis & Los Angeles 5				
Chicago 7, Minnesota 2					Thursday's Games				
Texas 4, Milwaukee 3					Chicago (Burris 2) at San Diego (Perry 2)				
Thursday's Games					Pittsburgh (Candelaria 2) at St. Francisco (Knepper 3)				
San Diego 4 at Baltimore (Morris 3)					New York (Zachry 3) at Montreal (Twilshitt 2)				
California (Iverson 2) at Detroit (Bullington 3)					San Francisco (Seaver 3-3) at Philadelphia (Carton 3-3)				
Minnesota (Erickson 2) at Chicago (Stone 1)					St. Louis (Forsch 5-2) at Los Angeles (Hooton 2-3)				

Wednesday's Games: Toronto 1, Oakland 1; Baltimore 3, Boston 2; Cleveland 4, Seattle 1; Chicago 7, Minnesota 3; Texas 4, Milwaukee 3.

Thursday's Games: Boston (Lee 4) at Baltimore (D. Martinez 3-1); California (Riven 2) at Detroit (Bilham 3-1); Minnesota (Erickson 2-1) at Chicago (Stone 1-1).

Friday's Games: Boston (Lee 4) at Baltimore (D. Martinez 3-1); California (Riven 2) at Detroit (Bilham 3-1); Minnesota (Erickson 2-1) at Chicago (Stone 1-1).

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